

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 172.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866

Price Two Cents

The School Question.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

FR. FRISON.—It is to be regretted that the learned and Rev. gentleman who writes over the signature of "Amicus Veritatis" will persist in his attempts at personalities. It was natural to expect a lenient consideration of the question at least—well I will not waste space, nor have I time to insist on notice them further, but will as proposed some weeks ago, give some of my views on the subject of question, and review the compulsory system proposed by Dr. Ryerson—asking your forbearance for the length of the article—finding it difficult to make it short—and assuring your readers that I have no other object, and that it is to get at the system which will best secure the object in view.

If you were to judge by the articles that are written in favour of the compulsory system, you would be led to believe that all opposed to such a system were opposed to education. And you have to do in order to settle yourself right in the matter, however, is to know you, and see who it is that take the opposite side of the question, and I think you will find the advocates of non-compulsion quite as many men who demonstrate by their acts their interest in education as you will find among their opponents. At the same time, you cannot help but be struck and amazed with the large number of children in the schools that are in favour of a compulsion. In the instance, however, time may remedy the difficulty, we will still hope for a more favourable view of the subject.

With all interested in education throughout the province, I think the real question is—Which is the best system to secure the education of the masses—compulsion or influence of moral kind? And though I am in a former article, there is much to be said on both sides, as yet I have seen nothing to change my views with reference to this subject.

A large number of free schools are scattered throughout the land—a large sum of money expended annually in employing efficient teachers—and all there are a large number of children who do not attend school, and are losing the golden moments of their youth from their own fault or the fault of their parents. Now this state of things is to be deplored. I believe is, by every thinking man in the country. But the remedy Dr. Ryerson proposes to establish a central board of trustees for each township, with powers somewhat similar to boards of trustees as they now are in cities and towns; and to receive complaints can be made by the parents in relation to each section for that purpose. Negligence on the part of parents to send their children to school is the wrong to be complained of; and to be remedied by punishment of the parents; punishment to be held in labour for the benefit of the township, by breaking a stone on the road, &c., &c.

Dr. Ryerson tells us that he has reason to believe, from the reports he receives from different parts of the country, that the non-attendance of children of proper school age is chiefly caused by wilful neglect of parents. To this statement the opponents of compulsory attendance deny, and state in reply that there are other causes which prevent, and that the cases of wilful neglect are comparatively few, and that the remedy in such cases should be other than a punishment of the parents.

In looking around me, and upon inquiry into the different cases in my own neighbourhood, and after hearing the statements of reliable persons outside, I am satisfied that in the rural districts the number are very few in which wilful neglect of parents is the cause of non-attendance. On turning to the report of the Superintendent of North Hastings for 1863, I find the following:—The non-attendance of pupils in this riding is generally attributed to the indifference or negligence of parents; yet, after much inquiry, I do not find instances to education existing to any extent. And lately, in conversation with the same gentleman, he has expressed to me opinions still in accordance with the above.—In the report of John R. Denton, Esq., Superintendent of Prince Edward, for the same year, he states:—"No doubt there are some instances of indifference, poverty, and dis-

tance from school, but these are rare."—In our own township, in conversation with one of the trustees for School section No. 7, who was complaining of non-attendance of children, I asked the question—Who are the parties that neglect to send their children? He named four families, in which were ten or twelve children of school age. But upon more particular inquiry, he admitted that want of clothing and distance from the school-house were the causes of non-attendance; and such, I have good reason for believing, would be the case in a very great many instances.

So much for rural municipalities. Now let us see how well grounded the assertion is in cities and towns. The following is from the Report of the Rev. James Post, Superintendent of schools for Toronto:—"In 1863 there were in the city of Toronto, children of school age, 9,500; whole school attendance, 7,973; whole number that attended no school, not were taught at home, 1,527. 'The cause,' says the report, 'of non-attendance being in almost all cases—employment—want of clothes—conscientious refusal to go to school.' Only 3.6 per cent. of the school population of 9,503 that could not be satisfactorily accounted for as absent from school, and are set down in the report as 'not returned.'—Dr. Oranston, Superintendent of Schools, city of Hamilton, says in his report for 1863 (I refer to the report of 1863 as I have no report of a later date) that there are about 5,000 children between the ages of 5 and 15. After deducting those who attend common schools and private schools and some who are engaged in useful employment, 'the number cannot be very great who receive no instruction.' And I am also told by a gentleman who is now teaching in the Central School at Hamilton, that he has every reason to believe the number of non-attendants is that it is to be very small.—J. H. Boyle, Esq., Principal of the Schools, London, says, 'If we add to the numbers educated in our public schools the few who are attending elementary private schools, there will be found a very small number indeed who receive no education or no education in the course of the year.'

If in Toronto there are only 315 to whom the charge may be applied, simply because the reason is not stated by the parent, may we not ethically conclude that at least half of them are kept away from schools beyond the control of the parents, but which they do not wish to state. Then if 1.8 be the number in a city with a school population of 9,503, to whom wilful neglect of parents may apply.—In the whole school population of the province it would, in the same proportion, be about 7,000, or 1 in every 63—very small number, indeed, for which to pass a compulsory law; when there are nearly 33,000 who are prevented by other causes over which the parent has no control, and to whom legislation might apply for their benefit, by supplying the necessary facilities.

And now is not the present system remedying the difficulty as fast as any other plan we may adopt—periodically a compulsion. Let us see. In 1842, the total number of children attending schools was 65,978. In 1845, 119,132; in 1850, 151,631; in 1855, 201,118; in 1857, 272,637; in 1863, 310,803; being a difference, between 1842 and 1863, of 244,825 in the attendance.

In 1842, in a school population of 121,113, the non-attendants were 75,115, or more than one-half; in 1850, school population 250,253, non-attendants 97,337, or over one-third; in 1857, school population 321,933, non-attendants 52,231, or less than one-sixth; in 1863, school population 412,337, non-attendants 44,975, or a little over one-tenth.

Now what has been the cause of this rapid progress in the schools, as shown by the increased attendance? I think there are several—Free schools—improved system of teaching—superior class of teachers—and an increase of the appreciation of the value of education. And if to these you add an increased distribution of prizes—changes in the boundaries of school sections—good school-houses—and township school examinations, and a system of distribution of the school moneys as suggested by U. Seymour, Esq., in his communication to your paper—with an application of the principle of Christian benevolence, which helps those who cannot help themselves,—

in another five years, I believe, we shall have no reason to complain of any person that does not send his children at least four months in the year to school.

I will add nothing further this week; but with your permission will next week briefly state what I believe would be the effect of the compulsory system, if applied.

Yours, &c., W.

From Europe.

The steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool on the 20th of March, arrived at New York on the 2nd inst.

In the House of Commons the Irish Attorney General denied that the Lord Lieutenant had stated that he apprehended a Russian invasion. Several resolutions had applied for permission to arm and defend their country, but the government had refused to consent, being perfectly able to afford every protection.

In view of the late evidence from Jamaica the Lord Chamberlain is compelled to admit that faithful and justifiable atrocities were committed and that there was an abuse of power beyond all excuse or palliation.

The Paris Patrie declares that the French government had consented to extend the period of the extradition treaty with England.

In the Corps Legislatif the amendment to the address in favour of an extension of liberties had been strongly and eloquently re-demanded increased liberty for the public, the press and the chambers. The amendment was rejected by 235 to 63.

The German journals continued to represent the relations of Austria and Prussia as very threatening. They even asserted that Austria had ordered the assembling of a hundred thousand troops on the Bohemian frontier, and that she had sent a circular note to the powers demanding all responsibility for the consequences of any conflict which might arise.

The London Times directs attention to the critical state of affairs. It says: "M. Bismarck has thrown off his mask, and the Danubian area is to be annexed to Prussia."

Preparations for war are progressing, in both sides, in both capitals, military councils are held, generals nominated and plans of campaign discussed.

The funds were depressed in various European markets by the disquieting rumours.

The Spanish government had raised the state of siege in New Castle.

The Russian ambassador had quitted Rome.

The steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool on the 21st of March, via Queenstown on the 23rd, also arrived at New York on the 2nd instant.

In the House of Commons, Earl Grosvenor gave notice that on the second reading of the Reform bill, he would move an amendment, declaring it inexpedient to discuss the bill until the House had before it the entire reform scheme contemplated by the government.

The Times says Lord Stanley will second Earl Grosvenor's amendment, and predicts independent support for it, and hopes it is not too late for the Government to bring forward a better bill.—The Morning Post believes the amendment will prove a death blow to the ministry.—The Daily News and the Star regard the intemperate movement as nothing but opposition to reform, and say Conservatives dare not move a dir. or negative to the measure.

A Paris telegram reports on good authority that Lord Chamberlain had just arrived in Paris, having been in Scotland.

A Vienna telegram asserts that declarations of a re-assuring character had been received from Berlin, and apprehensions of war were being thereby removed, and a total the Götting convention had been adhered to. The London Morning Post believes this statement unfounded and says relations continue critical.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—A gloomy feeling pervaded the Stock Exchange on the 23rd, the principal causes being the warlike rumours from Germany and the distrust created by the scandalous exposure of the Joint Stock Discount Company's affairs. At the close, however, the more favourable accounts from Germany caused a slight improvement, and consols closed at 89½ to 87.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

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Five lines, first insertion	0 50
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station

Day Express going East, 11. 35 A. M.
Night Express going East, 12. 05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10. 37 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 15 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11. 30 A. M.

Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

If the meeting of Parliament is deferred much longer, there will be some little danger of people finding out that the country gets along quite as well without, as with, the aid of the "Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen," who, by dint of an occasional extra session of a little over thirty days, contrive to pocket in a very short time a good many more hundred dollars than the vast majority of their constituents are able to realize by years of laborious toil. In ordinary times, the "assembled wisdom" is in session long before the winter is at an end; but this year Parliament is prorogued again and again, till some specified date, and not then to "meet for the dispatch of business." As the "certainty" of Confederation being carried within a few months has been prophesied by a great political authority, it may, without an extreme stretch of imagination, be presumed that the session is deferred merely for the purpose of giving the finishing touch to the consummation of the Quebec scheme with as little delay as possible after Parliament meets. If that be so, there is a fair prospect of the expense of the last "extra" session being saved this year—unless there is any constitutional impediment in the way of our Legislature waiting indefinitely on that of New Brunswick, while the latter is making up its mind on the question. It was generally supposed, a little while ago, that so strong a re-action in favour of Confederation had set in, in New Brunswick, that the anti-Confederate Ministry would have to surrender their opposition to the Quebec scheme. But it appears now, that although they have considerably modified their objection to the abstract principle of a union of all the Provinces, and in fact profess to have always been in favour of it, they still stick out firmly

against the adoption of the Quebec scheme. And while, from various shortcomings, the Government is by no means popular, the Opposition do not seem confident that they can turn them out, and carry Confederation by a fresh appeal to the people. Meantime, we have to wait the decision of New Brunswick on the point; and there is little doubt that our own Government will wait patiently for it, and do all that they legally can to stave off the evil day of introducing the plan for the Federation of the Canadas, to which they are pledged, in the event of the failure of the larger scheme of the Confederation of all the Provinces. But as "M.P.P.'s" and "M.L.C.s" will look for their annual seasonal allowance, this new species of "dead lock" in legislation may be expected to be brought to a termination sooner than would otherwise occur.

President and Congress.

Without paying undue attention to affairs in which we have only, at intervals, a legitimate interest, we cannot leave altogether unnoticed the second Veto of Mr. Andrew Johnson. In this case it is the Civil Rights Bill, lately passed by Congress, to which he has refused his assent.—The object of this Bill may not unfairly be described as the carrying out the policy of the dominant party in Congress, as regards the treatment of the South, and especially as regards the relative position of the freedmen and the White inhabitants. The obvious purport was to elevate the former, at the expense of the latter. The unavoidable result, apart from any personal relations, would be to centralize the governing power, and disturb still further the mutilated system of State rights. With great lucidity of thought and cogency of argument, the President points out the evils that will ensue if this measure is permitted to become law—how it will be an enormous stride toward centralization—how the Negro, under its clauses, would be virtually made the superior of the foreign Emigrant—how the judicial authorities of the States would be subject to the absolute control of U. S. Commissioners specially appointed to over-ride them—how the Treasury would be fleeced by a horde of new officeholders—how the new relations of capital and labour would be prevented from mutual adjustment—how the Constitution would be infringed—and finally how the interests of vast communities would be affected by a law passed in Congress, wherein they have at present no representatives.

The ability and the determination of the President, are again signally marked in this document, and will without doubt attract much attention in Europe. It shows, however, at the same time, that the feud between the Executive and the Legislative branches of the U. S. Government is deep and not likely to be healed.—N. Y. *Albion*.

The President has since taken another decisive step, showing his determination not to be ruled by his opponents in Congress. He has issued a proclamation, officially declaring the late insurrection at an end. This will pretty effectually checkmate the endeavour to hold the Southern States as conquered territories, as it will put an end to martial law, restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, necessitate the withdrawal of the military from the late Confederate States, and restore to them all the civil rights which they possessed before the war.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—Some surprise, and perhaps not a little dissatisfaction has been created among the Volunteers who supposed they had been finally disbanded, at finding themselves called on to turn out again at intervals. The force has merely been placed on reduced duty, while it is still to furnish guards and parade for a field day twice a week.—On this subject, the Toronto correspondent of the New York Herald says:—"The order disbanding the volunteers has been rescinded, and troops are still being sent to the frontier. There is a great deal of mystery in this matter. The government profess to intend to muster men out, yet under cover of night they send new companies to the frontier. Last night four companies arrived at midnight in this city. This morning there were no signs of them, and the authorities refuse to tell where they went. Many believe that the government is endeavouring to make Americans believe that they are disbanding the troops, while secretly calling

out more. An attempt was made to burn the city hall at Ottawa a few nights ago."

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Sir,—I notice in a recent issue of the *Mercury* an article over the signature of "Observation."

Now, Sir, I think he cannot be of an observing mind, observing the drift of different events brought under our notice, or he could not say the Fenian rage was a *bogus* cry. He says it is unreasonable to think that the Catholic citizens are all Fenians. I wish, through your paper to ask him,—Who says they are? I think it is evident enough that "Observation" is a stirrer up of strife, rather than a settler of contentions; or he would not harp so much upon the letter "D."

He says he thinks there are Fenians on the other side of the lakes. It should be the prayer of Canadians that there are none here; but I should like to know the difference between Fenians and those who sympathise with them. He says in his last remark that he would not be so ready to fight a foe in the air. I think if we are ever called to arms in defence of our country, "O." should be provided with an Air-Gun, as I think there would be less danger of doing harm to himself. As I was at one Anti-Fenian meeting in this place, I think "Observation" could not have been present or if he was, he had not that loyal courage that should stimulate every British subject to show which side of the fence he was on; for he will find it hard to be on both sides at the same time.

S. G. S.

Madoc, March 29th, 1866.

Sir,—As I have read with considerable interest the opinions of some of your local correspondents on the School question, I trust that the few remarks that I shall offer, will not be considered out of place.

I would not wish to speak disparagingly, or ridicule the ideas of any of your correspondents, but I simply wish to offer a few suggestions that may be of service to those parties who are opposed to the compulsory system being established.

It is evident to any careful observer that the moral tone of the community is generally at a low ebb; and why? Simply because a great number of our people can neither read nor write; and the many vices that we see practised, in nine cases out of ten, are the legitimate results of a want of teaching; and in consequence of their inability to read, their minds are not exercised upon the literature of the present day. They may be taught from the pulpit and the platform; but is this information as good to them as it would be, if they could read their Bibles and see that the arguments of the speaker were founded upon truth? They may believe what he says, or they may contradict it, not knowing whether it is a law of God, or a dogma of man. In short, if we want to be great, we must first learn to appreciate the great men that have lived before us. And how can this be done by the unfortunate child that is compelled to stay at home by his parents, and perform all the labour that his slender frame will endure? He has not the privilege to learn, though nature may have given him a capability to receive it. Would it not be on the principle of humanity to establish the compulsory system, that the youth of our land might gain both mental and muscular strength; before they are put forth to toil under the scorching heat of the summer sun, or endure the biting frost of a Northern climate? Some say it will have a degrading effect upon the mind; but I do not see that the compulsory system will have any degrading effect upon the minds of the children at the ages at which they are compelled to go to school. It would only want a few years' practice to establish it as a custom, the same as the Serf Law, which existed in England in the feudal times, has never been repealed by enactment, but through custom the peasantry are declared to have their liberty. And again, the law would not touch any man that is willing of himself to educate his children; it would only lay hold of him who is indifferent to his duty in fulfilling a law which is incumbent upon him by nature. And anything that will have a tendency to disseminate knowledge in a community is, if not directly, indirectly a benefit to that community. I would consider my property more safe in the midst of an intelligent people, than it would be, were the people ignorant, and my property was protected by the strong arm of the law. If you would elevate a people, begin at the foundation; cultivate the morals, and you raise the man; and this can be done, through the channel of education, more efficiently than in any other way. And I believe, if the compulsory system was established, that educa-

on would reach all classes more fully than it does at present time.

And in pursuance of raising the moral stamina of the people, I would suggest that every common school should be opened and closed with prayer. It could have an exemplary effect upon the children; and if any particular sect or creed was opposed to such teaching, then I would be willing to give them their separate school, that they might train their children religiously, according to the dictates of their conscience; and let the law compel them also to send their children to that school, that they might receive the rudiments of learning; that when they came into the world, they would be enabled to evade snares and the wrongs that might be designed for their destruction by others, and be better qualified to discharge their duty to their fellow-men.

Yours, with respect,
E.
Madoe, March 30, 1866.

It will probably be interesting to some of our readers to learn of the progress of the Presbyterian Sabbath Schools under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. Wishart, as shown by the report at the Church meeting on Tuesday. No. of schools, 5; No. of scholars, 307; Bible class, 45; Teachers, 29. Volumes in Library about 500.

The Village school, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Wishart, has 98 on the roll; 10 scholars; 30 in Bible class; about 50 numbers of bath School papers are distributed monthly.

A painful rumour is circulating through the village to the effect that Government refused the services of Don Pedro's Company of Volunteers in consequence of Montcalm having written to them, stating that they would be useless, inasmuch as while under Don's command they would be no better than recruits. It is hoped Montcalm can clear himself from the accusation.

THE N. Y. WORLD'S TELEGRAPH.—The N. Y. World's telegraph reports that the question of protecting the rights of fishermen is already becoming a serious matter. The government has despatched two vessels to fishing grounds, and will probably soon send another. Sir Frederick Bruce has had two or three interviews lately with Mr. Seward on the subject.

THE LATEST FENIAN SENSATION STORY.—The N. Y. Express has a rumour of the equipping and putting to sea of a fleet of vessels commanded by experienced officers, and that certain prominent Fenians absent from accustomed posts.

THE IRISH TIMES learns from a reliable source that the escape of Stephens is no longer a matter of doubt, he arrived safe in Paris on Sunday morning, the 1st of March, when he immediately sent a telegram to his wife, who was staying at Cork, expecting every instruction to embark for America. She and her sister forthwith set out for England, en route to join her husband.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.—New York, April 4.—A number of resident Canadians held a revolutionary meeting in this city last night, and appointed a committee to form a permanent society to agitate for Canadian independence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEEN
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
A. F. WOOD, AGENT, Madoc.

NOTICE.
To All Whom It May Concern.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 16th day of APRIL, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for the dispatch of business.
By Order,
J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Town-Hall, Madoc, March 17, 1866.

CORN, MEAL & PORK
FOR SALE, BY
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Quality COAL OIL, 65c. per Gal.

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A Supply of SCHOOL BOOKS,
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COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MADOC will be held at the TOWN-HALL on TUESDAY, the 17th day of APRIL, at TEN o'clock, A.M.
All Persons who have lodged APPEALS against being over-Assessed are requested to attend.
By Order,
J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, March 17, 1866.

TO FARMERS,

And All Interested in Municipal Matters.

FOR SALE, AT THE STORES IN THE VILLAGE, A PAMPHLET, containing the GENERAL BY-LAW of the TOWNSHIP, appointing Township Officers, and regulating the Duties of PATHEMSTERS, POUND-KEEPERS, and FENCE-VIEWERS. Also, General Provisions with reference to Animals running at large; An Abstract of the Act imposing a Tax on Dogs; and an Abstract of the "Thistle Law." This should be in the hands of every Farmer. Price, TEN Cents.

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We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Wagons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

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NOTICE.

Mineral Districts Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE, through the Mineral Regions of North Hastings, by the Valley of the River Madoc, and for a grant of Public Lands in aid of the construction thereof. Also for the necessary power enabling said Company to construct a Canal, connecting the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, through Weller's Bay or otherwise.

Belleville, 25th December, 1865.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

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Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.
Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

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200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 24 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC. Situated about one mile West of the County travelled road leading to the Hastings Road, and lying on the road from KELLAR'S BRIDGE to the MARMORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a-half from the Saw and Grist Mills at RANVOCKBURN; and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers. About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.
Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber.
TITLE indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

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APPLY to
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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c. MADOC. C. W.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Mr. Anstee's Building, one door West of Mr. R. P. Young's Grocery Store.

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

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HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

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MEDICAL HALL.

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MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, April 7, 1866.

ASHES	\$4.50 per 100 lbs., 1st
BARLEY	None offered.
OATS	35 cents.
CORN	55 cents.
WHEAT, Fall	\$1.12 and 23
Do, Spring	\$1.04 and 20.
RYE	45 cents.
PEAS	50 cents.
HIDES	\$5 per 100 lbs.
SHEEPSKINS	75 and 80 cents for fresh.
FORK	\$ per 500.
BUTTER	10d. per lb.
EGGS	—d.
HAY	\$7 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 60 cts. Spring Wheat, 60 cts. Barley, 30 cts. Rye, 28 cts. Oats, 35 cts. Peas, 50 cts. Hay, best Timothy, \$7.50 per ton. Hides, \$4.50. Sheepskins, 44, for best fresh. Potatoes, \$1.75.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 178.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool on the 24th, and the Queenstown on the 25th of March, arrived at New York on the 6th inst.

Fenian affairs had received some attention in Parliament. The Attorney-General for Ireland said that with respect to parties under arrest who had come to America, he was ready to give a favourable consideration to their application for release, on their promising to leave Ireland and return whence they came.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Watkin asked if a discussion had taken place between the English and American governments relative to Mr. Chase's proposition for an international coinage between England, France and America. Mr. Gladstone said he could find no evidence of any such question having been raised.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government intended to proceed with the Reform Bill, regardless of suggestions and proposed amendments. They would not accept Earl Grosvenor's amendment, as it implied want of confidence in the government.

The House had adjourned for the Easter holidays, till the 9th of April.

The stock of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (six hundred thousand pounds) was all subscribed, and the books closed. The cable progresses the rate of nineteen nautical miles per day.

The great annual University boat race resulted in a victory of Oxford over Cambridge by three lengths.

Napoleon had received addresses from the Corps législatif, and made a speech accepting the vote of the great majority as the continued endorsement of a policy, and spoke in favour of the extension of a treaty calculated to strengthen and enlighten the government, not a liberty which may undermine and overthrow it.

It is positively asserted that head centre Stephens, the guest of John Mitchell in Paris, and will leave Paris for New York shortly. He quitted Ireland in a sailing boat, via Galway.

The ex-Queen of the French, the widow of Louis Philippe, died at Claremont on the 24th of March. Vienna and Berlin journals continue full of warlike rumours, military preparations, &c. It is reported that England, France and Russia have resolved to tender their mediation, and it is asserted that an English note has already been sent to Berlin on the interests of peace.

The steamship England, which left Liverpool on the 23rd inst., arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst. She put in to that port for medical aid, having had one hundred and sixty cases of cholera on board. Fifty deaths occurred on the passage.

The Post says the objection to turning out the present ministry is the difficulty of finding a strong government to take their place. The House of Commons, so little moved by abstract questions, has again and again supported a bad measure, introduced by a bad government, because it could not see its way to a better.

The Times says the struggle for lowering the franchise and the redistribution of seats, is deemed to be an impossibility.—The Post says there are indications that many of the malcontents will think better of their threatened opposition to the government on the Reform Bill.—The Times also says: Looking at what the Trades' unions accomplish, we deny that the working classes are really excluded from power. In our politics they wield and apply far greater power than any electoral privilege could give them.

The Reform League council had determined to support the government reform bill, and a public meeting had been convened for the 11th.

The cattle plague is on the decline.

The Bishop of London is still seriously ill.

The Fenian invasion of Canada, and the consequences to which it may lead are referred to, and the Times expresses the hope that the United States will compensate England for the passive attitude she has hitherto assumed on the Fenian question.

The prospects of war between Austria and Prussia

were increasing. The crisis was considered imminent.—As soon as Austria had arrived at a state of war, her financial position would compel her to hasten the attack, a circumstance which the Prussian government is taking into serious consideration.

The King of Prussia had given audiences to the minister of war and chiefs of staffs. The staffs off the Hanover and Meusdorff regiments passed through Oldenburg on the 25th.

The Presse says that Prussian troops are being pushed forward to the Silesian frontier, where preparations are making for Prince Frederick Charles' headquarters. The Cracow fortifications are being armed with the utmost expedition, working night and day.

It is rumoured that Prussia had offered Austria fifty million thalers if Austria will cede her right to the Duchies.

There is no foundation for the rumoured alliance between Italy and Prussia. The Italian government desires to observe the strictest neutrality in any conflict which may occur between Prussia and Austria.

The Cholera on the Steamship England.

Captain Grace reports that since the first case of cholera on board, 160 cases have broken out and 50 deaths have occurred.

The vessel was ordered off by the government at Halifax, but owing to the rapid spread of the disease and the engineers being sick, it was found impossible to proceed. She now lies below the lighthouse. Part of the passengers will be placed on board the hospital ship, and shanties erected on the bench for the sick. There will be no communication with the ship. The authorities are doing all in their power to relieve the unfortunate passengers. There are doctors on board to look after the sick. She has 1,202 passengers, and 100 crew. The passengers are principally Germans and Irish. The Captain thinks the disease was brought on board by the German passengers.

Reported Fenian Movement.

Sailing of a Large Warlike Expedition.

New York, April 5.—The Herald gives a rumour that two expeditions, one consisting of three iron steamers, containing 3,000 men, and the other of two steamers, with 2,500 soldiers on board, were reported to have sailed for Bermuda, which it was stated was to be taken possession of and used as a base for the final expedition against Ireland. Other vessels are reported to have sailed from various ports in the United States, all bound for Bermuda; altogether there was quite a ferment in Fenian circles over the new warlike movement supposed to be under way.

The World says:—"The expedition mentioned in this morning's report is bound for the island of Campo Bello, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay. Five or six hundred men have gone in small squads to Machias, Maine, there to embark for their destination in schooners. Two printing presses accompany the expedition, and as soon as a landing is effected, the proclamations will be issued to the Fenians of the United States to join them. There are some British troops on the island, who are to be attacked in superior numbers. A provisional government is to be organized, a president elected, New Brunswick to be conquered, a congress to be established, &c. Killian leads the expedition, supported by Downing and others.

On the following day the above report was pronounced a hoax.

The New York Daily News, which is a special organ of the Brotherhood, lets the cat completely out of the bag when it says that this demonstration or some other like it is necessary to push the Fenian bonds, which, truth to tell, are a drag in the market.

A Fenian Army of 320 Men Started!

Subsequently the World announced that on Wednesday evening three hundred and twenty men left New York under the direction of the powers that were at Union Square, for the purpose of making an attack on the British North American possessions in the di-

rection of New Brunswick. Guns, stores and ammunition have been accumulated in the city for the last three weeks for the purpose of attacking Canada or New Brunswick, and in the event of a failure in both of the former localities, it was intended to make a diversion on Halifax, Nova Scotia. The reported movement on Bermuda was simply intended for a blind to bewilder the colonial authorities as to the objective point. It is understood that fifteen field pieces were put on board two merchant vessels ostensibly bound to the port of New Orleans, but in reality consigned to some port on the Bay of Fundy, from whence the attack is to be made on St. John or Halifax.

President Roberts and Gen. Sweeny are also straining every nerve to put an army in the field.

PORTLAND, Nov. 8.—About seventy of the O'Mahony Fenians arrived here from Boston this morning. About 500 stand of arms, with accoutrements and ammunition, have also arrived from New York.

Arrest of "Mike Murphy."

The Leader, of the 10th inst., says: "We received the following telegram from Port Hope yesterday:—"Michael Murphy and staff left Toronto by the morning express for Boston to-day. They were all fully armed, and displayed their revolvers pretty freely. It is supposed that they are en route for Campo Bello—to join the army of the Fenian Republic."

LANGASTER, April 9.—Murphy, the Head Centre of Fenians at Toronto, and five others, travelling from Toronto to Portland, were arrested at Cornwall, on suspicion of being connected with the expeditionary movement against the Provinces. Arms and considerable quantities of ammunition were found upon them. They will be brought before the magistrates of Cornwall for examination.

A despatch from Montreal says:—"It is believed here that a Fenian expedition directed against New Brunswick has actually left the United States."

John O'Mahony, "H. C. F. B." has officially announced to the Brotherhood that James Stephens, "C. E. I. R." had arrived in Paris, and that he was coming to the United States; also that Stephens went to Paris on most important business connected with the present struggle for Irish nationhood, and not because he was forced thereto by the enemy; and that his business in America is to restore harmonious counsel and well concerted action among all true friends of Ireland. His stay "in our midst" will be a short one.

An accredited agent of the "I. R. B." just arrived at New York, brings the wonderful intelligence that there are 250,000 disciplined men in Ireland all ready for an order to strike for freedom. The British army in Ireland is 40,000 strong, but about half are Fenians, and there is not a single regiment in which there have not been arrests for Fenianism.

The World's telegram says:—"The new paper here, the Sunday Herald, which is supposed to be in the Fenian interest, announces positively that a Fenian expedition has sailed to strike a blow for Ireland."

Confederation in New Brunswick.

New York, April 7.—A despatch states that the Upper House of the Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick yesterday adopted resolutions urging confederation according to the Quebec scheme, which, together with an address asking that the question of the union of the North American Provinces be submitted to the action of the Imperial Parliament, was forwarded to the Queen of England.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 9.—The address of the Legislative Council in reference to Confederation was presented to the Governor on Saturday. His Excellency replied:—

"I will immediately transmit the address to the Secretary for the Colonies, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne. Her Majesty has already been pleased to express a deep interest in a closer union of the British North American dominions, and will no doubt graciously appreciate the decided expression of your opinion. I rejoice to believe that the avowed desire that all the British North American Provinces should unite in one community under one strong and efficient government, cannot but tend to hasten the accomplishment of this great measure."

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Per Line, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Per to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 67
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 62

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:

Day Express going East, 11:25 A.M.	
Night Express going East, 12:05 A.M.	
Mixed Train going East, 10:37 P.M.	
Day Express going West, 7:15 P.M.	
Night Express going West, 7:15 A.M.	
Mixed Train going West, 11:30 A.M.	

Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.
MADOC, SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

It is rumoured that the Legislature will be convened between the 4th and 10th of May. "By that time," says the *Leader*, "the Maritime Provinces will have determined upon the line of action they will pursue with respect to the proposed union of the Provinces." From this remark, it would seem that the *Leader* does not entirely share the certainty of the Ministry that Confederation will soon be an accomplished fact. In the report of the meeting of the annual general court of proprietors of the Canada Company, held in London on the 22nd ult., it was stated "that the Confederation scheme was making progress, and from a letter which had just come to hand in London, from one of the Canadian ministers, there was now every reason to believe that it would be carried out within the next three weeks." That time has passed, and as yet not one of the Lower Provinces, through both houses of its Legislature, has declared in favour of Confederation. It is only in the Legislative Councils that the Quebec Scheme now meets with acquiescence, if not decided approval; and perhaps that may be accounted for by the fact that the members of the Legislative Council of the Confederation, by the terms of that scheme, are to be selected from the members of the present upper houses of the different Provinces, who have thus a direct interest in its general adoption, as they thereby vote themselves into office—some of them for life; and of course those who support the scheme, and yet cannot be provided for in that way, must have some other berths found for them. The Legislative Assemblies of the other Provinces—the members having no such inducements held out to them—are by no means enthusiastic in favour of the Quebec Scheme; and hence the long delay in the meeting of our own Parliament, which has clearly exceeded the original anticipations of Ministers.

In New Brunswick, the Governor's decided approval of the Legislative Council's address has led the anti-Confederate ministry to tender their resignation.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY.

The arrest of certain Toronto Fenians, with arms and plenty of ammunition in their possession, on their way, as is supposed, to join the expedition which is said to be preparing to start from some point in the State of Maine, against either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, has naturally revived the excitement—which was fast subsiding—originally caused by the preparations made to meet the threatened attack upon Canada. The exclusion of reporters for the press from the examination of the prisoners at Cornwall, and the statement that a key to the despatch in cypher which was found on one of the prisoners has given an important clue to the movement, have a tendency to create an impression that there may be some real foundation for the rumours that an armed expedition of some magnitude, has started or is about to start, for a war-like demonstration against some portion of the British North American possessions. But until the fact is proved by some better evidence than the sensation reports in American papers, we feel much inclined to look upon the whole affair as a gigantic hoax, designed by the Fenian leaders to extort fresh contributions out of their dupes in the United States, and the departure of Mr. Michael Murphy and his associates from Toronto as simply the execution of their assigned part in the farce. We may be mistaken in our views, and Fenianism may yet end in some bloody tragedy, but whatever the result may be, the position of Fenian sympathisers in Canada—whether captured or still at large, is not likely to be an enviable one.

Should the examination of the prisoners develop the fact that an expedition has actually left the United States, we shall not have to wait long for news of its appearance, wherever it may be bound for: or if, on the other hand, evidence be forthcoming that it is preparing to depart, then we may look for a proclamation from the President of the United States forbidding any such violation of neutrality, and warning those who may take part in it that they must bear the consequences.

The following are the particulars of the arrest of the Toronto conspirators:—

CORNWALL, APRIL 10.—The people of this usually quiet old borough have been in a fever heat of excitement all day in consequence of the arrests. The wildest rumours have been flying about, and conflicting stories are told as to the proceedings against the prisoners, the precise charges on which they were arrested, and the proof to sustain these charges that is in possession of the authorities. These points can only be settled by the magisterial investigation that is expected to take place to-morrow.

The most probable statement is that the arrests were made at the instance of the Attorney-General East, who, in common with other members of the government, has for some time been aware of the contemplated movements and designs of certain parties in this country supposed to be implicated in the Fenian conspiracy. It is stated that M. Cartier, hearing that Murphy and six other armed Fenians were on the train on their way to Boston, instructed Dr. Allen, Mayor of Cornwall, to have them arrested as soon as they reached this station. The Mayor, in concert with the county crown attorney, Mr. J. F. Pringle, and other officers of the government here, immediately took the most active means to carry out with promptitude and security the wishes of the government. He called out three companies of volunteers, including some of those on active duty here, to aid him in his task should it be necessary to resort to force, which,

however, was hardly anticipated. The volunteers were all waiting at the station in the evening when the train arrived, and as soon as it stopped the cars were surrounded by guards and the crosses of the police were prevented for the moment. The Mayor then entered the cars, and Murphy, the leader of the gang, having been pointed out to him, he accosted him, stating that he had received instructions to have him party arrested, that there was a large force of militia at the station prepared to carry out his orders, and under these circumstances it would be vain and foolish for them to offer any resistance, and that, further, order to prevent any inconvenience to passengers, against whom there was no charge, it would be prudent for Murphy to point out his associates, when the train would be allowed to depart. In reply to demand Murphy and his companions at once surrendered, and it is said that the "head centre" passed out the different individuals who composed the party. Another account adds that they were on their way to Portland to aid the Fenians there assembled in an attack upon some part of the British territory, but this statement no strong confirmation has yet been given. Of course these proceedings created an excitement among the passengers on the train, among whom was Mr. C. J. Brydges, the Managing Director of the railway, who was returning in a special train from Toronto to Montreal. It is possible, however, that he was aware previously that the arrests would be made, and if so the secret was well kept, for none of the other passengers had any idea of it, and certainly none of the prisoners, or they would not have allowed themselves to be caught. Mr. J. H. Cameron was also a passenger on the train.

When the Fenians surrendered themselves they once gave up some arms that were on their persons, each having either a revolver or knife concealed in his dress. These were taken charge of by the authorities, and then the baggage of the party was subjected to search. In their valises and travelling bags were found more arms and ammunition—revolvers with cartridges, bullet-moulds, &c. The prisoners denied that they had any other luggage, but after the train left, a "railway check" was found on one of them, when a telegram was sent to Montreal to have the baggage overhauled there. This being done, several rounds of ammunition, with revolvers and other weapons, were discovered.

After the arrest of the party, they were escorted under a heavy escort of volunteers to the Cornwall jail, where they were safely lodged for the night, strong guards being placed around the building. One of the prisoners a despatch or letter in cypher was found, and this was taken by the crown attorney, who proceeded by the up train at 11 o'clock to Ottawa for the purpose of receiving instructions from the Attorney-General West. During his absence Murphy and his companions have been kept in custody, but treated with the accustomed consideration shown to prisoners not convicted. Mr. Pringle returned from the seat of government to-night, and it is believed that the examination will be proceeded with to-morrow before the Mayor and other magistrates. The party arrested this morning was Charles Elward Keys. He was armed with a revolver loaded and capped.

The prisoners have procured the professional services of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, which, of course, will be given in the same way as they would to any other party under confinement who desired to retain them. All the Fenians are in good spirits, and anticipate an acquittal on any serious charge that may be brought against them.

The whole eight prisoners are residents of Toronto, and none of them occupy any prominent or even good social position there. Murphy, as everybody knows, is a tavern-keeper. Moriarty is a carpenter. Hattnett is a shoemaker, and Cullen is a clerk in the Toronto Savings Bank. The others are either tailors or shoemakers, and all are as villainous-looking as of scamps as one would care to come across in a bold anywhere.

It is rumoured that fifty of the same gang crossed from Prescott to Ogdensburg, having suspected danger.

Patrik Sheedy, the Secretary of the "Hibernian Society" of Toronto, was arrested in that city, on information received from the authorities at Cornwall. Just before being taken into custody, he was observed to be reading a telegraphic despatch, which was found in his pocket, when he was searched at the police station. It appeared to have come from Portland, and was to the effect:—"If box is not sent, why not? When the police proceeded to Sheedy's house to search for arms and documents, they found nearly every article of furniture, &c., in it disarranged, as some one before them had made a hurried search of papers or other articles, and had taken them away without caring to wait to arrange the articles in

ind. The policemen made a careful examination of the premises, the result of which was the discovery of five revolvers. Most of them charged, one sword, one "skull-cracker," and money amounting to sum of \$300 16, \$142.50 of which was in gold.

At last accounts, the New York Fenians were in a state of great excitement, preparing to welcome Stearns, who was supposed to be on board a steamer in France, which was coming up the bay.

EASTPORT, MAINE, April 11.—Two large English ships are here now, with steam constantly kept up, sportsholes open, and everything ready. The Fenians are wild, and consider it a challenge. Fenian veterans are joining the circles of Fenians. Fenians are in "convention." Both the English and Fenians are on the wrong track. Deserters from the Fenian vessels are joining the Fenians. The Fenians have hired the town-hall for three days, to hold meetings. There is an open session tonight. There is another large British steamer off the Bello, with a large force of men ashore at work. A number of Fenians left secretly last night, a large steamer with the American flag and private property has just gone up the river towards St. Andrew. British war vessels are continually arriving and leaving the harbour and St. Croix river.

The Portland Daily Press, of Monday, speaks of a number of Fenians landing, and a quantity of arms. A telegram received from that city on the 10th, states that 300 Fenians went to Bangor from Boston, and 100 from Eastport. Ninety arrived from Boston on Monday. The steamboat company refused to take ninety cases of arms at Portland.

Late advices from Plymouth, England, state that there have been received there to expedite the preparation for sea of half-a-dozen war vessels. The conclusion is drawn that they are intended for the Gulf or the River St. Lawrence.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A SAW-MILL.—On Tuesday, 6th inst., Charles Kirk and James Kirk, of Kingston, were brought before A. F. Wood, John Le, J. H. Dunn, and W. H. Tunley, Esqs., charged with the complaint of Joseph Elviev, of Madoc, with regard, on the night of the 5th instant, stolen from complainant's saw-mill a gutta percha belt from a wheel in the mill; and also certain other parts of the mill, which were lost during last winter. From the evidence it appeared that the complainant had leased a saw-mill from C. Kirk, and that subsequently the latter had threatened that if he could not stop complainant from working it in one way he would in another. On missing the belt, the complainant procured a search warrant, which was put into the hands of constable McDonald, who, on searching defendant's premises, found the belt secreted in the water in the rear part of his grist mill. The missing iron was found on the floor of the grist mill, not secreted. It was proved that the belt might have been placed where it was found, by any evil-disposed person, without entering the mill, and there was no evidence whatever to show that the defendants had any knowledge that it was placed there, the Bench decided the charge was not sustained, and discharged the parties under arrest.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEEN

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A. F. WOOD, AGENT, Madoc.

NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 16th day of APRIL, at TEN O'CLOCK, A.M., for the dispatch of business.
By Order, J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, March 17, 1896.

LOUR, CORN-MEAL & PORK

FOR SALE, BY

A. F. WOOD.

Best Quality COAL OIL, 65c. per Gal.

JUST RECEIVED!
A Supply of SCHOOL BOOKS,
At Reduced Prices.

A. F. WOOD.

COURT OF REVISION.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the COURT OF REVISION for the TOWNSHIP OF MADOC will be held at the TOWN-HALL on TUESDAY, the 17th day of APRIL, at TEN O'CLOCK, A.M.
All Persons who have lodged APPEALS against being over-Assessed are requested to attend.
By Order, J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc, March 17, 1896.

TO FARMERS,

And All Interested in Municipal Matters.

FOR SALE, AT THE STORES IN THE VILLAGE, A PAMPHLET, containing the GENERAL BY-LAW of the TOWNSHIP, appointing Township Officers, and regulating the Duties of PATHMASTERS, POUND-KEEPERS, and FENCE-VIEWERS. Also, General Provisions with reference to Animals running at large; An Abstract of the Act imposing a Tax on Dogs; and an Abstract of the "Tithing Law." This should be in the hands of every Farmer. Price, TEN CENTS.

J. R. KETCHESON, Township-Clerk.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGON, CARRIAGE, and SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.
The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Wagons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1896.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

NOTICE.

Mineral Districts Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE, through the Mineral Regions of North Hastings, by the Valley of the River Molra, and for a grant of Public Lands in aid of the construction thereof. Also for the necessary power enabling said Company to construct a Canal, connecting the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, through Weller's Bay or otherwise.

Belleville, 26th December, 1895.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE—In Dufresne's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.
D. E. KINNEAR STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pineville Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day.
During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.
Belleville, June 28th, 1895.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at
TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.)
AMBOGRAPHS, FERTIGTYPPES, and all other kind of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices.
Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC.

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 34 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC. Situated about one mile West of the County travelled road leading to the Hastings Road, and lying on the road from KELLAN'S BRIDGE to the MAIMORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANNOCKBURN, and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers. About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.

Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber.
TITLE indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILEY.

Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Hastings, adjoining the Village of Madoc.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to

STEWART & GILBERT.

BELLEVILLE.

R. JONES, M.D.,

(PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE).

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., MADOC, C. W.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Mr. Austin's Building, one door West of Mr. R. P. Young's Grocery Store.

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

OF McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT.
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAN'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MADOC Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SAUNDAY, April 14, 1896.

ASHES	.....	\$4.50 per 100 lbs., 1st
	.....	2nd
BARLEY	.....	None offered.
OATS	.....	35 cents.
CORN	.....	55 cents.
WHEAT, Fall	.....	\$1.12 1/2 25
Do., Spring	.....	\$1.01 20.
RYE	.....	45 cents.
PEAS	.....	55 cents.
HIDES	.....	\$5 per 100 lbs.
SHEEPSKINS	.....	75 cents per fresh
PORK	.....	\$ 7 bbl.
BUTTER	.....	104. 75
EGGS	.....	6d.
HAY	.....	87 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 64 04 27 04. Spring Wheat, 56 05 01. Barley, 26 02 26 01. Rye, 26 01. Oats, 15 02 15 01. Potatoes, 15 02 15 01. Hay, best Timothy, 87 00 per ton. Hides, 84 00 85 00. Sheepskins, 60. for best fresh. Potatoes, 14 75.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

From the little cone of silver foil
That figures and fumes with a fretful fire,
There coiled a serpent all yellow and ribbed,
That rolls and thickens, and curls still higher.

The magic thing, as it by a spell,
Suddenly ceases its sluggish crawl;
No fiery breath has quite burnt out,
And leaves a coil of dust—that's all.

The wise man's toy is a type of life;
And all our struggles for paltry things;
Our diplomatic treaties and talk,
Tangled and bound with red-tape strings;

Our spiders' webs, and our subtle plans;
Our love and joy, and our brittle dreams;
Our poor ambitions, that fleet away
Fast as the winter-torrent's streams;

Alexander's conquests, Omar's spoils;
All that we hate, and all that we trust;
The beggar's fears, and the rich man's hopes—
All end at last in the pinch of dust.

LITTLE TROUT.

(Continued.)

They didn't. On the contrary, there ensued a depressing silence of some seconds, after which one voice, very sweet and decided, remarked quietly: 'I will sleep there.'

'You will do no such thing, ma'amse,' replied the master of the house. 'It would be an indelible stain on the courage of my race, were we to be indebted to a young and tender stranger—'

'I am not tender, sir,' said Little Trout.

'For a service not one of ourselves had the courage to perform,' continued Mr. Blackacre. 'Connie, my brave child, you shall sleep below.'

Miss Constance responded with a burst of tears. 'I prohibit that,' said Little Trout.

'You pro—, I beg your pardon, ma'am?' said Mr. Blackacre, somewhat loftily.

Mademoiselle Trautchen slowly turned, and looked at him. The blood-red fillet seemed to catch and imprison his eye. Mr. Blackacre winked, blinked, sidged, finally muttered, in a confused manner, that if his wife consented to the—*saw no—that sort of thing*—*be—that is, she—in short, mademoiselle would do as she pleased.* Upon this, Little Trout slightly smiled.

Mrs. Blackacre was too happy to avail herself of the voluntary proposal, and lost no time in giving orders that the apartment should be made as comfortable as possible composite character permitted. This done, the council broke up, and went to breakfast.

The day passed as merrily as usual. Mrs. Macrorry, with plumage yet ruffled, arrived in due course, was installed in Mademoiselle's pleasant chamber, consoled with, and given tea. As dusk approached, those who were in the secret of the change of rooms, fancied that Little Trout's inscrutable face for once exhibited a shade of uneasiness. It was probably nothing more than the craven suggestion of their own repugnance to the task she had undertaken. In her there was really no symptom of vacillation; and, when the hour of retiring arrived, you might have supposed Little Trout was about to accompany a party of friends to some agreeable entertainment, got up for their amusement.

A few friends did accompany her as far as the door. There, for the present, intercourse ceased. Abrupt, yet cordial, leaves were taken, and the escort, separating, repaired to their cheerful rooms above.

Little Trout sent a careless but not incurious glance round the apartment. It exhibited a perfect museum of guns, foils, fishing-tackle, hunting and other whips, bows, both cross and long, cloaks, gloves, hats, and a multitude of those familiar but indescribable articles known as odds and ends.

Twenty ghosts might with ease have lain concealed in such a room, and, search being out of the question, the dark panelling and other gloomy objects utterly depriving the light of her chamber-lamp. Little Trout, simply locked to the fastenings of her door and windows, undressed, and went to bed. There she lay for some time, listening to and speculating dreamily upon those singular creaks, cracks, groans, squeaks, and rumbles, by which most venerable mansions inform the silent night that their constitutions are beginning to feel the touch of time. The disturbance was presently increased by the circumstance of a rat, who appeared to be held in great social esteem, giving a party, which, after much conviviality, ended in a general fight. Hence it was past two before Little Trout's blue eyes consented to slumber.

A cry! a shot!—two shots, in angry succession! Trustwood-Darenth leaped to its feet. Doors banged. Lights flashed. Half-dressed people peeped over the banisters, and coughed in the sulphurous haze, as the smoke still went curling up. Little Trout, in her

gray dressing-gown, looking white as winter, but otherwise unappalled, stood in front of her chamber door, a pace or two within the hall, grasping in her still extended hand, a discharged pistol. The shutters and sash of one of the hall windows were open, admitting the moonlight. Some of the furniture was in confusion, and on the marble floor were drops and patches of blood, clearly showing that the intruders had not escaped scot-free.

Mademoiselle's story was soon told. She had been aroused by a low grating sound at the window of her room. It had a purpose and persistence about it, easily distinguishable from the vainest noises to which she had been listening before, and, when it suddenly ceased, to be renewed, the next minute, at a more distant window, Little Trout at once concluded that the proper time had arrived for interference.

It was not, however, her intention to disturb the sleeping household. Any indication of watchfulness within, would suffice to hinder the attempt. She therefore took a pistol from the wall, charged it hastily from the materials on the table, and opening her door softly, crept into the hall. She was too late. A tall man, with woollen socks drawn over his boots, and a dark lantern, was crossing the hall towards the butler's pantry and plate closet. A second man, a thickset, powerful fellow, had just leaped upon the floor, and catching sight of Trautchen, muttered a low exclamation, and made towards her, his comrade turning at the same moment.

As the first man raised his arm, as if to grasp her, Trautchen touched the trigger. There was a guttural cry—a hurtling rush. She knew no more.

Blood-marks near the window, upon the very sill, seemed to indicate that the ruffians, wounded and un wounded, had escaped by the way they came, while the trampling of differently-sized feet on the soft mould, led the searchers to conclude that the band repulsed by Little Trout consisted of at least three.

Great were the congratulations, manifold the compliments, lavished on the gallant little lady. Mr. Blackacre was profuse in commendation of the defender of his plate cupboard, and old General Dacre, a guest in the house, vowed he would present a beautiful case of pistols to the hand that knew so well how to use them. Mrs. Blackacre insisted that a bed should be prepared for mademoiselle in her own dressing-room, there being, of course, every likelihood of a renewal of the attempt before morning. But this proposal mademoiselle negatived with her crimson fillet, and was allowed to re-occupy her chamber, escorted to the threshold by a company as numerous as, though less elaborately attired than, before.

This incident, as may be supposed, created no small excitement, the attempt to rob a house like Trustwood-Darenth, crowded, as it was generally known to be, with guests and servants, appearing audacious in the extreme. No clue, however, was obtained that might lead to the apprehension of the gang, and things resumed their usual course, unless we may except the circumstance that Little Trout, who had hitherto been rather respected than loved by the master and mistress, seemed to have taken a sudden leap into the affections of both. There followed a corresponding modification in the tone and bearing of that independent young lady herself—a change all the more engaging, since you might as well have expected the Duke of Wellington to descend from his bronze Copenhagen to do homage to a passing beadle, as Mademoiselle Pfalz to court the good graces of any living thing.

'Who practices the accordion—sweetly, I must own—at two in the morning?' inquired General Dacre, one day, at breakfast.

'Ay—who is it?' said a chorus of voices.

Mrs. Blackacre had a confused recollection of a sweet melancholy peal of music mingling with her dreams, but could form no idea whence it came, no one then in the house having, so far as she was aware, any skill in the instrument named. It remained a mystery.

Another day or two elapsed, and the house had become so singularly bare of guests, that poor Mr. Blackacre had to sit down to dinner with a depressing little party of sixteen, when rumours, originating none knew exactly where, began to circulate in reference to unaccountable doings in and about the house. That active individual, who divides with the cat the responsibility of all the mischief of a household—Mr. Nobody—was engaged in the most extraordinary gambols. Not only was he heard disporting himself in the dead of night, but lamps were used, candles burned, provisions stolen, books and even clothes borrowed by this cool marauder. Cook, housekeeper, and butler were at their wits' end with terror and perplexity; and those had reached their

climax, when one morning, after a night's vigil with in the walls, the gamekeeper requested an audience of his master, and declared his conviction that a person not belonging to the family of the guests—most probably one of the burglars' gang, whose retreat had been cut off—was actually secreted within the mansion!

Tom Ringwood's reasons for arriving at this alarming conclusion were never precisely known. They at all events, satisfied his master, who, with much discretion, concealing the fact from all except his wife and eldest son, took instant measures for the detection of the intruder.

It was arranged that, on the following day, two policemen, properly disguised, should be introduced into the house, and accompanied by a house architect, make such an exhaustive scrutiny of its labyrinthine recesses, as should satisfy them that the visitor, by whatever means he obtained access, had no habitual hiding-place within the walls, at all events, without the connivance of one or other of the inhabitants.

The investigation, though laborious, produced a fruit beyond a vast amount of dust, and the rout and dissolution of a republic of spiders, who had flourished in peace and prosperity for at least a century. Sounding of panels, and measuring of walls and floors, revealed nothing more than extreme stability and an aversion, almost monomaniacal, to level an uniformity. So convinced were those experienced officers that nothing had escaped their search, that they could not forbear congratulating Mr. Blackacre on his prompt adoption of the only effectual course, and so, handing over the mansion to renewed tranquillity, took their leave.

(To be concluded next week.)

VARIETIES.

Good audience for an auctioneer—Buy-standers.

The latest novelty is a paper hat company, for producing hats from paper, which may be sold at from fourpence to one shilling each.

'My bark is on the sea,' as the cur said when the captain threw him overboard.

Wanted to know if gold is not a most precious thing wherewith to mend a breach of promise?

'Jack, your wife is not so pensive as she used to be.'—'No,' said Jack, 'she has left that off, and turned expensive.'

What proof have we, from history, that washerwomen were more careless formerly than now?—King John lost his clothes in the Wash.

A lawyer is something of a carpenter; he can split a bill, split a hair, make an entry, get up a case, frame an indictment, impanel a jury, put them in a box, nail a witness, hammer a judge, and bore a court.

There is a man out West who has moved so often, that whenever a covered waggon comes near the house, his chickens all march up and fall on their backs; and cross their legs, ready to be tied and carried to the next stopping-place.

Man is like a snowball. Leave him lying in idleness against the sunny face of prosperity, and all the good that is in him melts like fresh butter in the dog days; but kick him round, and he gathers strength at every revolution.

A petition to the Queen, protesting against the systematic use of the word 'England' in State and other matters, when speaking of the United Kingdom, to the detriment of Scotland and in violation of the Treaty of Union, is in course of signature, under the auspices of Mr. W. Burns, of Glasgow.

A New York gentleman has taken the veil; but it was a \$5,000 bridal veil, with a young lady in it.

A Berlin caricature thus touches upon the chances of a war between Austria and Prussia. A Roman circus is represented, over which Napoleon III. presides in the Imperial seat. A Prussian soldier and an Austrian soldier, both dressed as gladiators, salute his Majesty, with the well-known words: *Ave, Caesar, imperator, morituri te saluant!* The German, who designed that caricature, was no less a patriot than a wit.

BRINGING HIS MAN DOWN.—Rogers used to relate this story:—An Englishman and a Frenchman fought a duel, in summer time; and not to make the act public, and the better to satisfy their consciences in case the result proved fatal, they agreed to fight in a darkened room. The Englishman, unwilling to take his antagonist's life, generously fired up the chimney—and brought down the Frenchman. 'When I tell this story in France,' pleasantly added the translator, 'I make the Englishman go up the chimney.'

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 174.

MADOC. (HASTINGS CO. C.W.) SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Fenian Invasion.

More than a week has elapsed since the reports by telegraph indicated an immediate attack upon either New Brunswick or Nova Scotia by the Fenians assembling at the frontier towns of Maine—and as yet nothing has been done by these valiant men, even with the aid of their "veteran" American friends who have joined their standard. This is all the more strange, as—according to their own version of the state of affairs—the invaders must have a very easy task before them. They represent the New Brunswick volunteers as a set of cowards who are deserting through fear of the enemy, and the seamen on the British men of war as in a state of mutiny, and deserting as fast as they can to take up arms in the cause of Fenianism; while the frightened Provincialists are leaving their homes, and taking refuge in farms and outhouses, within the safer precincts of the United States. Consequently, there can be no obstruction to the onward march of the Fenians whenever they choose to leave the protection of the Stars and stripes behind them, and try the fortune of war on the enemy's territory. This, at any rate, is probably the meaning of the "despatches" which have been received at the Fenian headquarters in New York from Killian, the leader of this great expedition, who reports its "complete success": for no intelligence, singularly enough, has been received from any source as to the precise locality at which the would-be invaders have effected a landing, and secured the coveted "base of operations" on British soil. Their success, so far, however, has inspired them with a still grander idea: and "negotiations" (they must talk) are in progress for the union of the hitherto warring two sections of the Brotherhood, for no less than an "immediate" coup-de-main on ALL the British North American Provinces. But the "hundreds" of Fenians who have undertaken the conquest of the Maritime Provinces do not, after all, appear to know exactly how to set about it, and are wandering from Portland to Eastport—where they are bothered by the presence of sundry British and American men-of-war watching their movements—and from Eastport to Calais, opposite St. Stephens, New Brunswick, where they find the calumniated volunteers actively drilling, and wide awake to guard against surprise; the first excitement subsiding, and succeeded by a sense of security and confidence in their ability to repel the invaders—and then the poor Fenians return disconsolately to Eastport and Portland, to find their leaders indignant at the undue excitement caused by the premature publicity given to their intentions.

Annexed are some of the telegrams published in connection with this subject:—

New York, April 18.—The Commercial's special agent writes: "The English minister is seriously exercised by the demonstrations of the Fenians, and has made important representations to the State department, with a view of inducing our government to adopt repressive measures. Secretary Seward takes the view that so far the ordinary laws against any violation of the neutrality laws, which will be enforced, are sufficient. It is understood, however, that a proclamation will be issued."

Belfast, Me, April 18.—Report states that Castine designated as a Fenian rendezvous, and that 800 men are to concentrate there. Castine is peculiarly accessible to the British Provinces. During the Revolution and the war of 1812 it was invested and held by British forces from Nova Scotia. Last year its territory was attacked by rebel raiders. Its selection

by the Irish patriots shows their appreciation of its importance as a military position.

April 14.—One of the Fenian rendezvous in Maine is said to be Mont Desert, and a British vessel is said to be cruising near Frenchman's Bay on the look-out.

The Herald's Eastport telegram says:—"The British man-of-war Pylades went to sea very suddenly yesterday afternoon. It is said that fifty of the crew had mutinied and were put in irons, hence the departure. The men of other vessels have been tampered with, and similar difficulties are expected. Yesterday a party of English soldiers crossed from St. Stephens to Calais, where they got into a dispute with some Fenians, when a fight took place, resulting in their being driven back over the bridge which crosses the river between the two towns. No lives were lost. The citizens joined with the Fenians in the fight."

"The steamer from Boston this morning brought about 200 more Fenians. They were quartered in town. A large number of Fenians have just arrived in the steamer from New York."

The Herald's Portland despatch of the 14th states that all was then quiet there. The 100 cases of guns, refused carriage by the steamship company, were shipped on a schooner to Eastport.

The Herald's Eastport telegram, dated the 15th, says:—"Nine armed Fenians captured the revenue flag on Indian Island last night. They belonged to the crew of the Fenian privateer, from which they lowered a boat, and proceeded with muffled oars to the spot, actually under the guns of the English warship Pylades and within reach at any moment of the picket boat. The flag was surrendered without a shot being fired. It is believed there were no soldiers on the island."

"Reports from Calais say that ten of the volunteers at St. Stephens throw down their arms in revolt, but were arrested and imprisoned."

New York, April 16.—Despatches from Eastport announce further Fenian trouble. Particulars not yet received.

Eastport, April 16.—The following has been circulated on board the English gunboat at Campo Bello.—"Sailors and marines, United States citizens invite you ashore, where, if you leave behind you the property and habiliments of slavery you will find liberty, comrades and countrymen." A mutiny broke out on board the steamer, and 40 men have been put in irons.

AUGUSTA, Me, April 16.—Adjutant-Gen. Hodson left this afternoon for Calais, with instructions from Governor Cony to see that the laws of the State are not violated through any hostility that may occur from the alleged Fenian movement on the border. It is regarded as almost certain by the Mayor of Calais, who telegraphs to the State authorities for protection, that a Fenian movement is seriously apprehended in that quarter.

The Toronto Conspirators.

Sheedy, the Secretary of the Hibernian Society, was brought before the police magistrats at Toronto on a charge of treason, but the case was not proceeded with. He was removed on a warrant to Cornwall, for examination with the other prisoners there. Their number has been increased by the arrest of one C. C. Wheeler, claiming the rank of a Lieutenant-General in the Fenian army, and late of the Confederate army. He was arrested on the train at Cornwall on the 18th, and on being searched, his commission was found, also Sweeney's authority to recruit a battalion for the Fenian force. Wheeler openly boasts of being a Fenian, but says he has done nothing to justify his arrest. He expresses satisfaction with his quarters, and says he has been in worse and got out again; and that Gen. Sweeney will be over here shortly and show cause for his release.

The prisoners, pending their examination, amuse themselves by taking lessons in military exercises from Col. Wheeler, who appears qualified to instruct. This is no doubt intended by them as a burlesque

upon the military movements of the volunteer guard around the jail.

Two more companies of volunteers from Montreal arrived at Cornwall on the 12th, making seven companies now stationed there. The increase is in anticipation of an attempt to rescue the prisoners.

The exclusion of reporters from the preliminary examination was by advice of Col. Ermatinger, who was watching the case on behalf of the government. The next day the magistrates themselves were freely telling particulars on the streets. Without further evidence than then appeared, it is said, the prisoners must be discharged; but it is rumoured that sufficient evidence has been obtained to secure their commitment to stand their trial at the next assizes.

PRINCETON, April 14.—The town is again rife with Fenian excitement. There are many rumours afloat about numbers of Fenians arriving in Ogdensburg from Cape Vincent and Chicago. A meeting, it is said, was held, and among other resolutions was one that if Murphy and his associates were ill-used, Prescott would be reduced to ashes.

OAKVILLE, April 16.—A man named Welsh was this morning arrested in Oakville, by a government detective, on a charge of being implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, his name being found in one of Sheedy's books at Toronto. It has been generally supposed that this man was cognizant of the doings of O'Mahony's crew.

From Europe.

The steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg via Southampton, April 4th, arrived at New York on the 15th. The Times' city article, says that English fun has been advanced in consequence of the less threatening character of accounts from Germany.

The Queen hearing that Mr. George Peabody was about to leave for America, has written him a letter assuring him she appreciates the more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the London poor. A baronetcy would have been conferred upon him, but he felt deterred from accepting such distinction. The Queen presented him her miniature as an assurance of her personal feelings.

The anticipations of war between Austria and Prussia made a most unfavourable impression on commercial affairs throughout France.

A Prussian note to the minor German States says that Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered armaments threatening in character which compel Prussia to arm also. Prussia now seeks guarantees for her security, having vainly endeavoured to obtain them in alliance with Austria.

M. Lisamarck asks the support of the minor States in the event of being compelled to make war.

Austria has recalled all soldiers on furlough. Several minor German States are resolved to remain neutral.

The Austrian ambassador at Berlin has presented a despatch declaring that the designs of Austria are peaceful, and its military designs were made with no hostile disposition. A hope was expressed that the Prussian government would feel at liberty to give a similar assurance to Austria.

A Florence telegram announces the formation of a camp of 70,000 men at Bologna, and that the principal generals of the Italian army are summoned to meet there on the 8th; that an Italian squadron is forming to cruise in the Adriatic, and that military preparations were going on in Vienna.

The steamship City of New York arrived at New York on the 16th with one day's later news.

The Austro-Prussian situation is unchanged. There is nothing to confirm pacific news.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, the first in November next, the second in March and the third in Nov. 1867.

It is officially denied at Copenhagen that the American government is in treaty for a war port at St. Thomas.

PARIS, April 4.—Regiments have been ordered to the camp at Chalons two months earlier than usual, and reports have arisen that France intends forming an army of observation with the view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.

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will obligingly be received.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on
the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:
Day Express going East, 11:35 A. M.
Night Express going East, 12:05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10:37 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7:15 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7:15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11:35 A. M.
Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

Most of our readers will have heard before
this that Mr. Hayes intends to resign the
Crown Land Agency, and will shortly leave
Madoc for Ottawa. While we cordially con-
gratulate that gentleman that he is about to
enter on a pursuit in which there is a fairer
field, if not for the display, at least for the
appreciation of the zeal, energy, business
talent and tact he so largely possesses, than
he could possibly obtain in the backwoods,
we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion
that his retirement from the office he has
filled so well for the last ten years, is a pub-
lic loss, and a great drawback to the future
advancement of the rear townships in the
North Riding; as the remuneration attached
to the duties of the office is not sufficient in
itself to command the services of an equally
competent Agent, and it is scarcely to be ex-
pected that a successor can be found who
will exhibit the same enthusiasm which has
characterized all Mr. Hayes' efforts. In him
the settlers on the Hastings Road will lose a
friend who has always done his utmost to pro-
mote their welfare and protect their inter-
ests; and his departure will be to them a
source of general regret.

Mr. Hayes' exertions for the improvement
of the back country are well known and
thoroughly appreciated in Madoc, and in re-
cognition of them and as a token of the good
wishes of his neighbours, many of his nu-
merous friends propose to give him a public
dinner before he leaves us for his new home.

The right of the President of the United
States, or of the Governors of the several
States, to veto any act of Congress or of the
State Legislatures, to which they may object,
is a recognized and constitutional part of
American legislation; but it does not form

an ordinary feature in the British system of
government. The Madoc Township Council,
however, appear to approve of the exercise
of the veto power, and have set the example
of introducing the practice—on a very small
scale. By referring to the report of their
proceedings, it will be seen that on the
second of their last session, a resolution was
carried, directing the Reeve and Township
Clerk to draft a petition to Parliament in
favour of a railway, by a certain route. This
is nothing more nor less than an assumption
by the Township Council of the right to ig-
nore the resolutions passed by a meeting of
the inhabitants of the North Riding, publicly
convened in the Town-Hall, Madoc, and to
put their veto on the unanimous action of
their own constituents, in favour of another
scheme. We should like to know whether
this petition is to be presented to Parliament
by the duly elected Representative of North
Hastings, or whether it is to be handed over
to the Warden, to be by him disposed of as
he thinks fit, when he visits Ottawa on cer-
tain business of the County Council; and
also whether the ratepayers of Madoc are to
be favoured with a sight of this petition, be-
fore it leaves the township, that they may
know exactly the terms in which it is drawn
up. It appears to be a move in the interest
of certain parties, at the expense of Madoc;
and we shall be much surprised if the consti-
tuents of the mover and seconder of the resolu-
tion do not call upon them for an explana-
tion of their motives in the course they have
pursued, as we have not heard of any public
demand that they should take such action.
It was quite unnecessary, in view of the pub-
lic meeting previously held; and not a very
politic move, if intended to set aside the re-
solutions adopted by that meeting. Anyway
the step is, under the circumstances, suffi-
ciently singular to call for comment; and, as
showing the mode in which the deliberate
expression of a public meeting may be over-
ridden by three or four individuals, deserves
careful consideration by the ratepayers. It
smacks a little too much of usurpation of
power to be quietly overlooked.

Parliament and Confederation.

The meeting of Parliament is not, it is now ru-
moured, likely to take place next month, but will
probably be postponed till midsummer. This con-
tinued delay is taken very quietly by the Press—
which, when in opposition, would have pulled any
Government to pieces, and have excited the people
almost to revolution, if Parliament had not been
called together before the end of February. Some-
thing else than Time has worked this wonder—this
abdication by the partizan Press of its cherished pri-
vilege to snub and lecture the Government for its
shortcomings, real or imaginary; though what that
particular something is, the public can only guess—
which they do, pretty shrewdly.

If we are still depending upon the fulfilment of
Confederation, it seems likely enough that before
that good time comes we shall have to "wait a little
longer." The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia,
unlike that of New Brunswick, has not endorsed the
Quebec Scheme, but has adopted the following resolu-
tion in favour of "union":—

"Whereas, in the opinion of this House, it is desir-
able that a confederation of the British North Ameri-
can Provinces should take place—

"Resolved, therefore, that His Excellency be au-
thorized to appoint delegates to arrange a scheme of
union which will effectually ensure just provisions for
the rights and interests of this province—each of the
provinces co-operating to have an equal voice in such

delegation—Upper and Lower Canada being for the
purpose received as separate provinces."

The Assembly has also passed the resolutions, and
it is announced that a delegation is to go to England
to "arrange the details." What about the speed
"certainty" of Confederation on the basis of the
Quebec Scheme, now?

Madoc Township Council.

Town-Hall, April 16.

Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. Ward, Deputy
Reeve; J. Tassie, W. Blair, and S. Reed, Councillors.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap-
proved.

A resolution was passed, that the persons living on
the north side of the town-line between Huntingdon
and Madoc, from the boundary between the fourth
and fifth concessions, to the gravel road, be included
in a road belt, to be numbered 60; and L. MacBain
to be pathmaster.

A resolution was passed, that the pathmaster of
beat No. 46, W. Fox, be instructed by the Clerk to
do twenty days' statute labour on the road between
lots 20 and 21 in the sixth concession, during the
present season.

Robert Mains was allowed to do his statute labour
on the road from his place on lot 22 in the fifth con-
cession to the main road, under the superintendence
of the pathmaster.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the pathmaster
of beat No. 24 to do five days' labour on the road
leading from the north side of 12 in the eleventh
concession, to the south side of 11 in the same con-
cession.

A petition was presented on behalf of James Fa-
guson, representing that he is a cripple and unable
to perform bodily labour, with a wife and family de-
pending upon him for support, and asking that in
consequence he be allowed to sell liquor by the glass
at his store, and be granted a license therefor, free
of expense.—The petition was returned, as its prayer
could not be legally granted.

The accounts of A. Smallfield, for printing and ad-
vertising; of W. Warren, for moving a fence on
O'Brien's bridge; and of A. Wright, for railings, fur-
nished by order of the Reeve, were ordered to be
paid.

A numerously signed petition was presented, urging
the necessity of increasing the allowance to Samuel
Daws (blind).—After consideration, the sum for his
support was increased from \$30 to \$40 a year.

A resolution was passed, directing the License In-
spector to see that the tavern and shop licenses
should be paid forthwith.

Tuesday.—On motion of Mr. Tassie, seconded by
Mr. Ward, the Reeve and Clerk were directed to draw
a petition to both Houses of Parliament, and sign the
same officially, requesting an act to be passed, au-
thorizing the building of a railway from Belleville
Marmora, via the villages of Tweed, Bridgewater
and Madoc; and also that 500,000 of the waste land
of the Crown be given to assist in carrying out the
project.

Wednesday.—The money collected from the Dog
Tax was ordered to be paid to the Township Treas-
urer.

The house of Mrs. Butterworth, which was let
by the Council, was sold to N. Fretz for the sum of
\$16, payable during the year.
Council adjourned to July.

Court of Revision.

The number of appeals this year was unusually
large, upwards of twenty notices having been lodged
with the Clerk; but half the appellants failed to ap-
pear before the Court to sustain their objections to
the Assessors' valuations. In eight out of the twelve
cases determined, the assessments were reduced; in
three remained as assessed; one was doubled; and the
other remained as it was; on the appellant signing a
declaration that his personal property was not greater
than rated by the assessors.

The Assessors' Roll for this year presents the fol-
lowing return of the value of the property in the
Township:—

Real estate	\$214,744
Wild lands	24,240
Personal estate	24,100

\$263,084

The amount of personal property returned this
year is about four times as much as last.
Estimating the Assessors' valuation at one half

netal—which would probably be found under rather than over the mark, the whole property of the township is thus shown to be worth \$60,000.

Those Railways Again.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Sir,—It is with feelings of the deepest humility and astonishment at my audacity, that I venture to bring my grievances before the public. I don't think, Sir, that I should have summoned up sufficient courage to do so, were it not for the fact that there are a few more unfortunates who must feel as I do; and yet I tremble—shall I have sufficient intellect to carry out my purpose? for, Sir, with unutterable shame I confess I belong to that portion of the inhabitants of this Riding who do not possess intelligence—to that portion who think that a railway to Madoc will be a greater benefit to us than one to Bridgewater; and, Sir, though cruelly bereft of intelligence by the fell hand of him who must be considered the head centre of the Government—and how multifarious his acquirements few people are aware—still I, and let us hope, other of us miserable wretches, have feelings—and it is right—is it not adding injury to insult to send off to Government, as the expression of our sentiments, what we wish the Railway to go to Bridgewater? for I am informed that such a resolution passed our Municipal Council, thereby "bunking" the resolutions endorsed at a meeting of the whole township last Fall.

There, Sir, now that's off my mind, I feel better; in fact, I may say, I feel good, and am emboldened to make a proposition to the lunatic portion of the community, and that is that perhaps the intellectuals have had a long enough innings. Suppose we have a shyin. At the next election, let us have hearts of Flint to any man possessed of intelligence, as they now have to us. Won't it be funny, Sir, to see a township governed by men without intelligence? But I trespass on your space. Pity my poor weak brain and pardon me.

Yours, in affliction,
ANTI-GOUGE.

ROBBERY.—On Monday night last, some thief cut and broke a pane of glass out of the window of Mr. Black's store, and stole a pair of new coarse boots, & putting his hand in to get at the boots, the thief must have cut himself, as there were marks of blood upon the broken glass.

QUARANTINE.—We have received from Ottawa a copy of the quarantine regulations issued on the 9th inst., for the prevention of the introduction of disease into this Province, by vessels arriving at the port of Quebec.—The necessity for these regulations is demonstrated by the arrival, this week, of the steamship Virginia, at New York, with 38 deaths on board, of a disease similar to that on the steamship England, at Halifax.

RECIPROCITY AGAIN.—A despatch received from Washington on Saturday, says that negotiations have been commenced for a new reciprocity treaty and for a satisfactory arrangement of the Fishery question.

THE FISHING GROUNDS.—President Johnson informs Congress that preparatory steps have been taken by the Secretary of the Navy for sending a naval force to the fishing grounds "to protect the rights of American citizens against unlawful violence."

A pacific and assuring letter from Mr. Seward was also yesterday presented to Congress on the same subject. The President and the Secretary of state entertain no apprehension of difficulty in the settlement of the question, and negotiations are now going on which, it may be expected, will be amicably and satisfactorily concluded.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS RISING THREE YEARS OLD COLT,
"FARMERS' GLORY,"
Will serve Mares this Season at the Subscriber's Stable, and is a strong, likely Colt, of FRENCH DEUCALION and TIPPO Breed.
Took the First Prize at the Madoc Show in 1865.
The Rising Three Years old Colt,
"DEUCALION,"
Of French Deucalion Breed, will also serve Mares this Season at the same place.
Took the Second Prize at the Madoc Show in 1865.
Madoc, April 20, 1866.
JOHN BATEMAN.

QUEEN

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A. F. WOOD, AGENT, Madoc.

JUST RECEIVED! A Supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, At Reduced Prices.

A. F. WOOD.

TO FARMERS,

And All Interested in Municipal Matters.

FOR SALE, AT THE STORES IN THE VILLAGE, A PAMPHLET, appointing Township Officers, and regulating the Duties of PATHMASTERS, POUND-KEEPERS, FENCE-VIEWERS. Also, General Provisions with reference to Animals running at large; An Abstract of the Act imposing a Tax on Dogs; and an Abstract of the "Whistle Law." This should be in the hands of every Farmer. Price, TEN Cents.

J. R. KETCHESON, Township Clerk.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGGON, CARRIAGE, AND SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church.
The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Wagons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

Madoc, March 1, 1866.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

NOTICE.

Mineral Districts Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE, through the Mineral Regions of North Hastings, by the Valley of the River Moira, and for a grant of Public Lands in aid of the construction thereof. Also for the necessary power enabling, said Company to construct a Canal, connecting the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, through Weller's Bay or otherwise.

Belleville, 26th December, 1865.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE.—In Dufour's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE.
D. E. KINNEAR STEWART. B. S. GILBERT.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.
Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar Per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES, and all other kind of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

FLOUR, CORN-MEAL & PORK

FOR SALE, BY

A. F. WOOD.

Best Quality COAL OIL, 65c. per Gal.

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 34 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC. Situated about one mile West of the County travelled road leading to the Hastings Road, and lying on the road from KELLAR'S BRIDGE to the MARMORA-IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a-half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANNOCKBURN, and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers. About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone.

Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and Fine HARD WOOD Timber.
TITLE indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILEY,
Lot No. 12 in the 14th Concession of Hastings, ad-joining the Village of Madoc.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY to STEWART & GILBERT,
BELLEVILLE.

R. JONES, M.D.,

(PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE),

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., MADOC, C. W.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Mr. Anstee's Building, one door West of Mr. R. P. Young's Grocery Store.

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE.

It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the MADOC Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, April 21, 1866.

ASHES	\$4.50 per 100 lbs., late
BARLEY	None offered. " 2nd
OATS	30 cents.
CORN	55 cents.
WHEAT, Fall	\$1.12 1/2 20
Do., Spring	\$1.09 1/2 20
RYE	45 cents.
PEAS	55 cents.
HIDES	\$3 per 100 lbs.
SHEEPSKINS	75 cents for fresh.
PORK	\$ per 100.
BUTTER	104. 7/8
EGGS	6d.
HAY	87 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 6s 0d 7/8 0d. Spring Wheat, 5s 6 1/2 0d. Bar-ley, 2s 6d 1/2 0d. Rye, 2s 6d. Oats, 1s 6d 1/2 0d. Peas, 2s. Hay, best Timothy, \$7 2/3 per ton. Hides, \$4 1/2 per Sheepskin, 6s. for best fresh. Potash, \$5.00.

RECOLLECTION.

When memory looks back on the record of years,
 The reason and feeling say:
 Are the footsteps we leave in the valley of tears
 Are swept by oblivion away—
 'Tis sweet when twilight has been soiled by age,
 To glance on its mirrors again;
 To glide o'er the clouds of adversity's page—
 They seem not so desolate then.
 As the tempest brings calm; as the hoar-frost the spring;
 As the dawning disperses in day;
 As the sun and the shade of vicissitude fling
 A beautiful light on our way;
 And passion and rapture, when tempered by thought
 No trace but of happiness leave;
 Even grief, when remembered, is tranquilly taught
 How vain, how ungrateful to grieve.
 Life's briars and roses—its gladness and gloom—
 Do they vanish together?—oh no!
 The flow-rets we pluck, and condense their perfume—
 The weeds to the desert we throw.
 Like the bee, thoughts fly over the fields of the past,
 Finding sweets which exonerate their room;
 They wander through sunshine and storm and at last
 Here sought but their honey at home.

LITTLE TROUT.

(Concluded.)

On the next morning, Mr. Binns, the butler, presented himself, with pale and anxious face, and reported that one of the vacant rooms—Mr. Charles's—had actually been 'stepped in.' Nor was this all. The dining occupant had absolutely turned out Mr. Charles's wardrobe on the floor, and, selecting a full shooting-suit and a pair of dress boots, had left, in their place, his own dirty leather-faced highlows, a pair of rough overalls, and a greasy hat.
 All idea of keeping the secret vanished with this new discovery. In justice to his guests, Mr. Blackacre was constrained to announce, at the breakfast table, that his castle was no longer entirely his own, and that, until this most incomprehensible annoyance had been fairly got rid of, he could not ensure his—at any other time most welcome—visitors, from the possibility of disturbance.

The hint was taken, and in a few hours the party at Treewood-Darenth was, with the exception of one or two gentlemen who begged to remain and be made use of, reduced to the family themselves.

Poor Mr. Blackacre was much cast down at this compulsory dismissal of guests. Nothing in his cheerful, easy, genial life had ever annoyed him so much. He sat in his wife's boudoir, with his head on his hands, as if incapable of taking any decided step to shake off the incubus that oppressed him.

He had not been in his usual spirits for some days even before the occurrences narrated. He always missed his favorite son; and Charles, who was rarely absent many days, had been compelled to prolong his visit in the north, in order to be present at the marriage of a near connexion. He wrote, however, frequently, concurring with his father as to the strange disturbances, suggesting modes of inquiry, &c. When informed of the foray upon his own chamber, he wrote reassuringly, seeming rather tickled with the cool audacity of the perpetrator, but adding that he would instantly return, to aid in unearthing the fox, unless Mademoiselle Trautchen, whose fame in arms had reached the north, should forestall him.

The latter passage being quoted to mademoiselle, that warrior-maid smiled in a superior manner, and declared her intention of taking up her permanent night-quarters in the Chamber Pétillante, as holding out the chance of another encounter with the man-ranger, who, *ma'anselle* flattered herself, had already had reason to respect her arm. Such influence had the little lady, by dint of her combined pluck and sweetness gained by this time over the heads of the family, that neither of them thought of opposing her intention.

"Time was," observed Mr. Blackacre to his wife, when they were alone. "Of late it half-like that little governess of yours. When I did, it really seems as if one could not get on without her. So genteel, so self-denying, so considerate. What a creature it is! Talk of Joan of Arc! Bosh! Tell me of maidens of Saragosa! Bah!"

"Her touch on the piano," began his wife—
 Her touch on the trigger," chuckled Mr. Blackacre. And he sighed, for his wife did not laugh, and he missed the cheery rejoinder: "Ha, ha, ha! Good, sir—good!"

"I don't know how it is, my dear," resumed the poor gentleman. "Perhaps it's the worry of this thing; but I fear I am growing dull and slow. My memory—why, if you like it—somewhat fails me. I find myself less quick, less happy in retort than formerly. The table does not roar when I have every

right to expect it. Perhaps, when Charley returns, I shall pluck up again. His wit seems the touchstone, as it were, of mine."

"I think, my love, there is one who fully appreciates everything you say—*ma'anselle*. She rarely laughs; but I have often noticed her eyes twinkle and her lip curl at any clever remark of yours, just like dear Charley's," said Mrs. Blackacre.

"No; but have you?" cried her husband, brightening visibly. "She is a nice, good girl, as good as she is brave, and as clever as she is good. And I—I wish—well, no matter."

"What do you wish, my dear?"
 Her husband looked at her, but did not reply.
 Mrs. Blackacre smiled mysteriously.

"Shall I tell you a little secret, Henry?—Do you know that I think—I rather think—now, don't be vexed, my love—we can't help these things—that there has been, there was, in short, there is, a little predilection, in a quarter that shall be nameless, in favour of a party I will not mention."

"I have not the slightest doubt of such a phenomenon existing, my dear," said Mr. Blackacre, laughing. "But where?"

"Frankly, then—Charley, and—and *ma'anselle*."

"Ma'anselle?"
 "I am certain our boy loves her," continued his wife, hastily; "but he is so fond of you, dear, and has such a dread of your disapprobation—"

"Not another word, my love," said Mr. Blackacre, kissing her. "Let Charley come home. We will see."

Mademoiselle Trautchen was sitting in the school-room, alone. If she were engaged in correcting the exercise of her youngest pupil, it was a curious process enough, for the slate was covered with large 'Charleys, and little else. A soft tread startled her from her reverie; a soft matronly arm encircled her neck; and a voice, soft as either, whispered these two words: 'My daughter!'

Trautchen was weeping in her friend's arms.
 There was an alarm-ory that evening. Where was Little Trout? Dinner, tea, the evening, passed, without her. All her walking attire—hat, boots, parasol—the very crimson silet, that so rarely left her brow—were found in her apartment. No trace of herself was to be discovered in the house, and no one had seen her without. A terrible surmise was started. Was it impossible that the brave but unfortunate young lady had encountered the concealed burglar, who had overpowered, perhaps murdered her, and dragged the body to his lurking-place?

The search, this time, was joined in with almost frantic zeal by every member of the household. Not a cranny was left unvisited. All, however, was in vain. No clue was to be obtained to the enigma; and, wearied with their exertions, and a prey to the most appalling apprehensions, Mr. and Mrs. Blackacre at length dismissed every one, and sat down to rest and consult, in an apartment rarely visited on the upper floor.

"I shall turn over the place to Hatsey Young, the underkeeper," said Mr. Blackacre; "he's a sharp, bold fellow, and in my opinion, worth twenty of your trained police. If anybody can rout out this mystery without putting down the very house, he's the man."

"He's sharp and bold enough," observed his wife, "but, as to his honesty—"

"Set a thief to catch a thief!" quoted Mr. Blackacre, with a mournful chuckle.

"Ha, ha, ha! Good sir, goo—" shouted a strange, muffled voice, that seemed at once near and distant and broke off with a gurgle, as if the speaker's mouth had been stopped by a hand.

Mr. Blackacre bounded from his chair, and again fell back into it. Well he might; for, high up in the wall, a panel, brickwork and all, swung outward without the slightest noise, and revealed a recess, apparently of some size, and to which light seemed to be conveyed from the roof. A small flight of velvet-covered steps was let down in the same soundless manner, and by these descended Charley Blackacre, conducting, clad in a bridal dress and wreath, Little Trout!

"My wife, sir," said Charley, with a favourite's confident air, but not without feeling; "I am a bad, ungrateful fellow, and have not a word to say for myself. I have been married three months, my dearest father, and never had the courage to risk the affection I value as much as my life, by confessing an act you might not approve, until my darling herself had won her way into your heart. That, we feared, might be a process too long for our patience, so we plotted a little alarm, though not by any means to the extent that happened."

"In my pretended forcible entrance—in which I was abetted by Hatsey Young—I cut my hand so severely, that my wife, after repulsing us in the galant manner we had prearranged, implored me to re-

main, and declare the whole folly. I could not make up my mind to that, so adopted a middle course, and concealed myself in the house, under my wife's protection, till my hurt was cured, and our great end effected. How I discovered that hiding-place I will explain at greater leisure. How often I have been nearly detected, how very short of provisions my wife kept me, how she cut off all my cigars without mercy, and how she herself all but compromised the whole thing by insisting upon trying her accordion at twelve in the morning—also, how I managed my correspondence from cousin William's—these also you shall learn at your pleasure. Forgive us both, my dear father and mother—fools as we have been to mistrust you—and take this new child to your hearts."

"I—I cannot oppose your mother's wishes, sir," said Mr. Blackacre, trying with all his might to look like a rock, that, after much softening, had exhibited minute fissures. "My dear, you will speak."

"My feelings must ever give way to yours, Henry," said Mrs. Blackacre, burning to embrace them both. "Since you command—"

"But the stiffness was so translucent, that not one of the party could longer preserve their gravity. There was a roar!"

"Well, my dear," said the stern father-in-law, wiping the tears of laughter from his eyes, "you are the first woman I have met with, who kept her husband in the cupboard among the spoons! Perhaps you thought it was but adding one to the number!"

"Ha, ha, ha!" roared Charley, looking round exultingly. Good, sir. Good!"

VARIETIES.

When may a man be said to breakfast before he gets up?—When he takes a roll in bed.

"Paying dear for good company!" as the rook said when he was put into the pigeon-pie.

A blind man, at Constantinople, occupies himself in selling the Bible, and is an extraordinarily successful vendor of the sacred book.

A little boy being asked, "What is the chief end of man?" replied, "The end what's got the head on."

By his own request the Prince of Wales is allowed to enter the House of Commons without staves or ceremony.

"Where do you hail from?" queried a Yankee of a traveller. "Where do you rain from?"—"Don't rain at all," said the astonished Jonathan. "Neither do I hail," said the traveller; "so mind your own business!"

The late Lord Lyttelton, after visiting, in company with the head-master, Dr. Wool, the room at Rugby in which corporal punishments were inflicted, the doctor, who was a very little man, asked, "What motto would be appropriate?"—"Great cry and little wool," responded his lordship.

Brummell, in his decay was wittier than in his best days. He considered himself independent, at Calcutta because he "had little to depend upon," and when a hungry friend observed, at his modest table, "that nothing was better than cold beef," the beau replied, "I beg your pardon; cold beef is better than nothing."

A SMART RETORT.—When the Emperor was a poor adventurer in London, the Countess of Blessington received him at Gore House, and was kind to him. Some years afterwards, when he was President and she was a refugee in Paris to escape a host of creditors, they met, and he coldly asked her, "Are you going to stay in France?" Her ladyship instantly replied, "I don't know. Are you?" Louis Napoleon winced: the snail had told.

LETTING HIM DOWN BY DEGREES.—A general who left Minnesota for the war as captain, and was promoted brigadier-general for gallant conduct in the field, gives an account of how "they let him down easy" on his retirement to civil life. At Washington he was General H.; at Madison, Colonel H.; at the town where he organized his company the cry was, "How are you, captain?" and when he got to S—, where he resides, every boy was shouting, "Hallo, Sam!"—Yankee paper.

LOTTERY LUCK.—An Englishman living near Bobb recently received a ticket for a Frankfort lottery, which he threw aside. The ticket subsequently fell into possession of the servants, four in number, who made up and remitted to the proper quarter the price of the ticket, £1. Recently the original owner was surprised at receiving notice that the ticket forwarded to him had gained the first prize, amounting to £20,000 sterling, which, of course, falls to the lot of the servants.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 175.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

From Europe.

The steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the 7th, at Queenstown on the 8th, arrived at New York on the 19th.

The events of the week had been demonstrations in Liverpool in honour of Mr. Gladstone, a grand banquet one day and a mass Reform meeting the next. Enthusiasm ran high both for the ministers of the Reform measure. Mr. Gladstone had made brilliant speeches, emphatically declaring that government would stand or fall upon the question. He warmly eulogised America, and pointed to "exceptions" there in the late war as proof of the result resulting from a trust in the people, and conceded that England should learn lessons from it. Gladstone severely denounced Fenian designs against innocent British colonies, and said that if they tried out their diabolical threats, the whole power of England would assist the Colonies in their defence. Mr. Bright addressed a large Reform meeting at Chichester on the 4th, when he advocated the reform and strongly denounced for Tory party. It is expected that the Government majority on the Reform bill will exceed 20.

There was a grand review at Brighton on Easter Sunday, at which some 20,000 volunteers were present. The Prince and Princess of Wales attended. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the manner in which the event passed off, except a discoloured incident at its close, arising out of that horrible cancer, Fenianism. An Irish volunteer of London Irish Volunteer Rifles, named Patrick, was brought before the Brighton magistrates charged with a serious offence. The review that he was a Fenian was stated about the Prince of Wales. He was arrested, and held in custody for twenty-four hours. After being released, it was proved that he was innocent. He made the declaration, and it was proved that the ball cartridges were provided for his match at Brighton.

The Austro-Prussian relations were unchanged. It was reported, continued an uncompromising attitude.

The Emperor of Russia had sent two notes to the reigns, it is reported, tendering mediation.

Political excitement on the German question, it is runs high in Paris. It is positively reasserted France is quietly gathering an army of observation, together, and strengthening the garrisons. The Prussian States were arming. Count Bismarck had to have declared the pacific declaration of Card Riedel on account of Austria insufficient. Prussia will continue her armaments. According to another statement, he had briefly replied to Bismarck's note, justifying the movements of Prussia those of Austria, but repudiating any idea of attacking Austria.

The Prussian reply to the Austrian note created a very unfavourable impression at Vienna.

The Paris correspondent of the Observer says that he intends occupying Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other ports, as a guarantee for the expenses of expedition, and security for French commercial interests.

The Fenian Invasion.

The Eastport telegram of the New York Tribune on the 20th, says:—"There is no border war and has none. No fights occurred at Calais, nor did the capture of an English flag. There is no excitement on this side of the boundary. The presence of Fenians, organizing circles, coupled with Prussian Confederation schemes, is the foundation for sensation, and the special despatches sent to New papers have been villainously false, and they drawn either many strangers who came to take in the strike. Gen. Meade, who arrived this morning, will officially explode the bubble."

Eastport, Me., April 20.—During last night some crossed over from Eastport to Indian Island and set fire to the Custom-house there, inflicting damage to the extent of \$10,000. They then re-

turned, encountering no opposition. This outrage has caused a great increase in the prevailing excitement, and has at length forced the American authorities to take some steps to prevent a repetition of such doings.

Gen. Meade has sent more troops, and is determined to prevent any future violation of American neutrality laws and of British territory. The steamer at Portland was delayed till this morning to take the troops, and by to-morrow there will be a respectable American force on the frontier to prevent outrages. The evident object of the Fenians here is to arm the fishing boats and to get England and the United States into war.

A despatch to Buffalo, dated the 19th, says that General Killian left suddenly on the Boston boat. His destination is said to be unknown, even to prominent leaders.

St. Andrews, N. B., April 19.—Her Majesty's frigate Duncan arrived yesterday.

Calais, April 19.—On account of the arrival of U. S. troops here, no part of the British regiment in Her Majesty's frigate Duncan was landed at St. Stephens. The entire regiment will be stationed at St. Andrews, the U. S. forces being deemed sufficient to prevent a disturbance in this quarter.

Removals at Prescott.—We understand, from good authority, that the Mayor of Ogdensburgh arrived in Prescott on Thursday night, and informed the authorities that he had received information to the effect that within a few days some thousands of Fenians would collect at Ogdensburgh en route to Canada. Having believed his information pretty reliable, the Mayor of our sister American city considered it his duty to communicate personally with the Canadian authorities on the subject. The matter we understand, has been laid before the commander-in-chief, who is evidently alive to the intentions of the Fenians or any other band of marauders upon this country.—Toronto Leader, 21st.

Oswego, April 23.—Three cases of Fenian muskets were seized by order of the Department of the East, in this city, yesterday morning, at three o'clock. They have been deposited at Fort Ontario. A further search for arms is in progress. The Fenians are greatly excited about the seizure.

New York, April 23.—It is now rumoured that there is a prospect of reconstruction between the two wings here of the Fenian brotherhood.

"President" Roberts, it will be seen by the following, from his recent address at the Cooper Institute, New York, has promised to give up talking, and to take to fighting "before long":—

"We are going to fight England 2,000 miles from her base, where there are English laws, English magistrates, and English hate of Ireland, and no power can stop us. (Great applause.) When I say this, I mean it for the American government. I know it will be perfectly neutral. When I was in Washington a few days ago, a gentleman asked me, 'Mr. Roberts, are you going to fight?' I think that is an insult to an Irishman," said I. "But," said he, "are you really going to fight, and is not this all talk?" "Well, fight as sure as the sun is in heaven," said I, "and that before long." "Well, then," said he, "putting his hands in his pocket, 'go-ahead, and we'll be it—neutral.' (Great applause.) We are not going to go on the border and hold sham conventions, saying to the enemy 'Look out for your eyes, because we are going to hit you there' (laughter and applause). We can cross the border silently, and the United States troops will rush down when we are across, to look after us and bid us 'Go! speed.' (Great cheers.) We are going to fight with disciplined men, and though we may go down, we will go down with swords in our hands, with honour; and if victory does not crown our efforts, it will be solely and entirely owing to the apathy of our countrymen. Let me to-night ask you for the sake of the dear old land we have left, for the sake of the prisoners who pine in chains because they have been true to her, by all the dear incentives of love, and hope, and faith, and trust, let me ask you to assist them in the only way in which they can be assisted, by the crack of the rifle and the thunder of the cannon. (Immense cheering.) This is the last time I shall stand on a public platform until a blow shall have been struck for Ireland. (Here the aid once rose en masse, waving hats, handkerchiefs, &c., and cheering vociferously.) Give us your assistance, we do not want a great deal. Men we do not want, we can get fifty veteran soldiers for one we can arm. If you love your country and have confidence in us, appoint your committees, send men to examine our books, they are always open, and with this assurance, will you not sustain us? (We will, we will, then if you do, I pledge you that that flag shall never wave over a platform again until it shall have waved over a field of victory.) (Great cheering.)

Roberts, before this, may have discovered he has business.

made a mistake as to the American view of neutrality. The New York Times says:—

"It is not England that is being made war upon thus far, but the United States. It is our neutrality laws, primarily, that they are engaged in violating, and in threatening still further to violate. It is our interests and our peaceful relations that they are attempting to interrupt. They are involving the government in expense; and they have already compelled military and naval movements towards the coast of Maine. It would seem likely that, if they are determined to fight somebody, their first conflict will be with the American troops."

The arrest of Mike Murphy and his associates at Cornwall has aroused the ire of the Canadian "District Centre," who has issued a circular, in which, after taking credit to the Canadian Fenians for having opposed the invasion of the Province, he denounces the government for having "wantonly and treacherously caused the arrest and imprisonment of a number of our fellow-citizens," and announces that—

"Whereas by the late wanton aggression on innocent and peaceful citizens, the Canadian government has proved itself not only regardless of the peace and welfare of its people, but extremely eager to prove to the world that it is a mere outpost of British despotism, more unscrupulous than its master in persecution;

"Therefore, the Fenian Brotherhood of Canada accepts the late outrages as a challenge and a defiance, and will not accordingly. Whenever the Head Centre gives his consent, we shall be ready to avenge the insult, and root out from American soil the last vestige of the tyranny to which, ninety years ago, the thirteen colonies gave the first blow, and aid, by our French Canadian fellow-citizens, replace it with the emblem of an independent sovereignty or the starry flag of that nation which is the last hope of freedom, republicanism and Ireland."

"District Centre."
"God save the Green!"
"Toronto, April 14, 1866."

Among recent militia general orders was the following, dated the 20th April:—

His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief has pleasure in publishing the following letter for the information of the Volunteer force in Canada:—

"Downing street, 31st March, 1866.

"My Lord.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 9th March, transmitting a copy of an approved minute of the Executive Council of Canada, in which your ministers signify their concurrence in the recommendation of the Minister of Militia for calling out a force of ten thousand volunteers, in consequence of the threatened raid of the Fenian conspirators upon Canada. Your Lordship also reports in the same despatch the alacrity with which the summons has been answered. I have to signify to your Lordship the unqualified gratification felt by Her Majesty's government at the prompt and loyal spirit which the volunteers of Canada have so signally manifested on this occasion.

I have, &c.
"EDWARD CARDWELL."

The British Admiralty having requested the several colonies to adopt each a distinctive flag for colonial armed vessels, our Canadian government has complied with the Imperial wish. *Canada* announces that "our flag" is hereafter a garland of maple leaves, with a beaver in the centre, and surmounted by the British crown. The maple leaves of the garland will exhibit the several distinct shades through which they are known to pass: The crown on the top is continuous with the ends of the garland, the lower portion of which is tied by a ribbon. The beaver in the centre rests on a shield of silver.

Parliament has been further prorogued to the 2nd of June, not then to meet for the dispatch of business.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 67
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 12

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The following is the Time Table of the passenger trains on the Grand Trunk Railway at the Belleville Station:
Day Express going East, 11. 35 A. M.
Night Express going East, 12. 05 A. M.
Mixed Train going East, 10. 37 P. M.
Day Express going West, 7. 15 P. M.
Night Express going West, 7. 15 A. M.
Mixed Train going West, 11. 30 A. M.
Montreal Time.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

THE RAILWAY RESOLUTION.

There are one or two circumstances connected with the passage of the resolution anent the railway, by the Madoc Township Council, which deserve mention. The action of the Council in the matter may be, of itself, of small account; but the way in which the affair was managed requires a little public ventilation. We have been informed, on what we believe to be good authority, that the resolution was passed in compliance with a request to that effect from the Hon. Bill Flint; but the letter must have been read and discussed at a private caucus, as it was not laid before the Council in open session—one of the Councillors, at any rate, not being let into the secret. We are inclined to believe the truth of the report of such a letter having been sent, as we have heard from another source, that Mr. Flint has written to the Reeves of other Townships in the County, asking them to pass similar petitions in favour of his Railway Bill. This shows that the American system of "wire-pulling" for personal ends is fairly introduced into our Township Councils, and that calculations are made that some of the Councillors are mere puppets, without judgment, who can be moved in obedience to the will and suggestions of other men. Whether there is any need for "caucusing," "wire-pulling," and "log-rolling" in our simple municipal affairs, is a matter which may safely be left to the decision of the electors. We are of the opinion, however, that communications from persons outside of the Township, urging a particular course upon the Council; should be laid before all the members and properly entered on the minutes of proceedings. Whatever the Reeve receives in his official capacity is public property.

The other point to which we desire to call attention is this:—Just before the close of the first day's session, the Reeve suggested an adjournment to nine o'clock the next morning; and in reply to our inquiry what the nature of the business then to be brought up was, said—"Oh, nothing particular; only a financial statement—some accounts to be looked into." But instead of the accounts being taken up, this Railway resolution was introduced—already cut and dried—and rushed through with such speed, that by the time Mr. S. Reed entered the Town-Hall, the vote was about being taken. Now, if the resolution, in itself, was quite right and proper, what, we would ask the people of Madoc, was the reason we were so studiously kept in ignorance of the subject, and induced to believe that nothing would be brought forward of sufficient public interest to make us attend and report proceedings? If the Council have good and sufficient reasons to give in favour of Mr. Flint's Railway Bill, they should not keep those reasons to themselves, but should make them public, in order that they might acquire additional weight from the concurrence of their constituents. But by carrying out the behests of other men, in almost secret session, they must not be surprised to find that they are suspected of being actuated by motives they do not care openly to avow. If, as we have heard suggested, there is some political "dodge" in the background, the trickiness of this little transaction will be very apt to defeat the particular object in view.

THE CHOLERA.

This epidemic disease has now got a footing upon the American continent. Some fatal cases have already occurred at Halifax, one of the victims being Dr. John Slayter, who was the first to volunteer his services to attend on the passengers of the steamship England. The disease has also been carried ashore by some of the passengers, who took a boat and made their escape from the vessel. One of these men is said to have since died of cholera at Portland.

Late telegrams from New York report an alarming increase in the number of cases on board the steamers Virginia and Illinois; and in consequence an opinion is gaining ground that there is no doubt the visitation will spread over the country.

Under these circumstances, although we think the pure and bracing air of this locality is not favourable to the development of the disease, we are glad to understand that a Board of Health, to enforce due precautionary measures for the preservation of the public health, will shortly be established in this village.

Fenianism Fast Expiring.

The game of the Fenian leaders is nearly played out. The papers in their interest, which a short time ago so confidently predicted that a blow would soon be struck against England, are now denouncing them for having promised so much and done so little, and now advise that "not another dollar should anywhere be given to the cause until some evidence is furnished that the leaders mean business." Naturally enough, subscriptions are beginning to fall off, while some of the dupes are demanding the return of their money. The U. S. Government is also at last taking steps to abate the nuisance. It does not give importance to

the crazy movement, by an official proclamation formally forbidding it, but the Secretary of the Treasury simply exhorts the Collector at Eastport to prevent any infraction of the neutrality laws of the U. S. States. This will effectually prevent the sailing of any expedition from that quarter, as the Fenians are not likely to tempt the chances of a collision with the U. S. authorities.

The latest design appears to have been an expedition up the Bay of Quinte, with a view to capturing Picton and Belleville! This flattering testimony to the importance of our County town, caused a nervous excitement, we learn, in some quarters. But that expedition has also been nipped in the bud, and we have been deprived of experiencing the sensation of knowing that Fenians in arms were at short a distance from us.—The Oswego correspondent of the New York Times furnishes the following particulars of this last projected move:—

"This usually quiet city is to-day the theatre of regular Fenian excitement, consequent upon the news last night by the United States deputy marshal Stephen Ried, of about 140 Springfield rifles, which were secreted in a barn near the city, and destined for the use of the Fenians. These arms were brought here by railroad in boxes marked 'machinery,' directed to Patrick Regan, a prominent Fenian."

"In making the search, the deputy marshal was assisted by a squad of the United States regulars from Fort Ontario, and the guns are now stored away in the fort. It has been ascertained that nine hundred rifles have been sent here, of which only three cases have been secured by the deputy marshal. Two hundred guns were distributed among the Fenians last week."

"The seizure is mainly due to the exertions of a few British detectives, who have been in this city for three weeks."

"All sorts of rumours are afloat, and great excitement prevails among the Fenians, who are vowing vengeance for this interruption of their plans."

"It is said that the arms were destined to be used in a Fenian expedition up the Bay of Quinte, by means of sailing craft and steamers, having for object the capture of Picton and Belleville, and the raising of the green flag in a situation almost inaccessible by nature against assault by land or water. The Gallore islands in Lake Ontario, which have been inhabited only by sea-gulls, are supposed to have been pitched upon as a place of rendezvous for supplies. Expeditions were to move simultaneously from other places on the frontier."

The New York Tribune says:—

"The Roberts-Sweeney men are making very extensive preparations for a march on Canada. They are their movements entirely secret, and only solicit money but cartridges, No. 58, of which they say they require about 5,000,000. Before two weeks this party shall have taken some definite action. Sweeney tends to move about the 1st of May, and promises 'victory or death.' Gen. Mullen, who adheres to the Union square colours has resigned his position there, and left for the west, where it is said he delivers lectures pronouncing the whole thing a 'humbug.' Sill O'Mahony has a few adherents left, but a great majority now seem to look to Roberts as the only hope of Ireland and Fenianism."

TED FENIAN PRISONERS AT CORNWALL.—The examination of the prisoners was resumed on the 26th inst. the public and the press being still excluded. The prisoners were again remanded for eight days, for production of the evidence of other witnesses.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Legislature of New Brunswick has been prorogued till the third Tuesday of May. At that time the elections of the new assembly will have taken place—affording a fair opportunity of testing the popular feeling with regard to Confederation. A majority of the Members of the assembly are said to have signed an address to the Queen asking for the recall of Governor Gordon. Fenian General Killian talks of aiding the New Brunswickers in resisting Confederation and expects there will soon be active disaffection in that Province. As soon as it is understood that the Fenians

pathetic with the Anti-Confederates, all opposition on the part of the latter to the Quebec scheme will speedily disappear.

DROWNED WHILE DRIVING LOGS.—An inquest was held on Monday last, at Moon's Hotel, by Charles Gream, Esq., Coroner, and a jury of thirteen, of which Sylvester Ross, Esq., was foreman, on the body of John Shannon, of Tyendinaga. Deceased was in the employment of Messrs. Page, lumbermen, and was driving logs on Deer River, in one of the rear townships of Hastings County, on the 20th instant, when he was accidentally drowned. Deceased was twenty-five years old, unmarried, and was much liked by his foreman, D. L. Comyns, and companions. His brothers, after the inquest, conveyed the body home, in a wagon lent by Mr. Comyns.

The Parliament of Five and the North Hastings Railroad.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Sir,—It was remarked by Charles the Second, "that he would remember a kindness done to him for a long time, but that he would remember an injury much longer." I think, Sir, generally speaking, that this is a candid confession of human nature.

And, as we have not altogether forgotten some of the financial transactions of 1864, we are very ready to repudiate any measure that infringes upon our rights as a people. Whilst we are willing to acknowledge the many useful measures that have been adopted by our Township Parliament, I would wish to say that we are equally ready to remember that in this particular question we consider that our Councillors have overshot the mark to a considerable extent, in their usurpation of power.

Sir, I would wish to ask the gentlemen of the Madoc Parliament, through your paper, to give an explanation of their motives in passing such a resolution as the one under our notice, viz., to petition both Houses of the Provincial Parliament to pass an act authorizing the building of a railroad from Belleville to Marmora, &c., and whether they consider it consistent with their duty as Municipal Councillors to spend their time and the people's money discussing such questions?

We expect those gentlemen to attend to the business of the Township, and not to go to the Council room to ignore or veto resolutions that have been already passed, to satisfy the ambition of any particular person or party. So far as the business of the Municipality is concerned, the acts of those gentlemen are accepted as the voice of the people, but in matters such as the one in question it is very different. As application is to be made, by the duly elected Representative of North Hastings, I cannot see any necessity for any such measure being adopted. Hence I conclude that the Parliament of Five has some personal or political motive in view. And I would not be surprised if their next move would be to vote themselves perpetual, on the legal fiction that corporations never die.

ANTI-USURPATION.

Madoc, April 25, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST!!

ON SUNDAY EVENING, April 22nd, somewhere in the village, a CHILD'S CORAL ARMLET, with a gold snap.

Any person finding it and bringing it to the Madoc Office, will be suitably rewarded.

A COMPLIMENTARY DINNER

WILL BE GIVEN TO

M. P. HAYES, ESQ.,

Prior to His Departure for Ottawa,

AT MOON'S HOTEL, MADOC,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY THE 9TH, 1866,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, P.M., PRECISELY.

QUEEN

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

A. F. WOOD, AGENT, Madoc.

THE RISING THREE YEARS OLD COLT,

"FARMERS' GLORY,"

Will serve Mares this Season at the Subscriber's Stable. He is a strong, likely Colt, of FRENCH DEUCALION and TIPPOO Breed.

Took the First Prize at the Madoc Show in 1865.

The Rising Three Years old Colt,

"DEUCALION,"

Of French Deucalion Breed, will also serve Mares this Season at the same place.

Took the Second Prize at the Madoc Show in 1865.

Madoc, April 20, 1866.

JOHN BATEMAN.

TO FARMERS,

And All Interested in Municipal Matters.

FOR SALE, AT THE STORES IN THE VILLAGE, A PAMPHLET, containing the GENERAL BY-LAW of the TOWNSHIP, appointing Township Officers, and regulating the Duties of PATHMASTERS, POUND-KEEPERS, and FENCE-VIEWERS. Also, General Provisions with reference to Animals running at large; An Abstract of the Act imposing a Tax on Dogs; and an Abstract of the "Thistle Law." This should be in the hands of every Farmer. Price, TEN CENTS.

J. R. KITCHESON, Township Clerk.

Save Your Money!

W. BRISTOL & CO.,

WAGON, CARRIAGE, AND SLEIGH MAKERS, MADOC C. W. Stand, East of the W. M. Church. The undersigned having commenced business anew, with a competent Blacksmith in charge, hope to give better satisfaction than heretofore.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and will keep on hand both Light and Heavy Wagons. Jobbing and Repairing done at the shortest notice. All work warranted. Give us a call before going elsewhere.

W. BRISTOL & CO.

Madoc, March 1, 1865.

NOTICE.

Mineral Districts Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Province at Parliament, by an Act of Incorporation, a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE, through the Mineral Regions of North Hastings, by the Valley of the River Moira, and for a grant of Public Lands in aid of the construction thereof. Also for the necessary power enabling said Company to construct a Canal, connecting the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Lake Ontario, through Weller's Bay or otherwise.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

Belleville, 26th December, 1865.

STEWART & GILBERT,

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, &c.

OFFICE—In Dufresne's New Brick Building, corner of Front and Bridge Street, BELLEVILLE. B. S. GILBERT.

DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required. Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

Best and Cheapest Pictures in Belleville at TERWILLIGAR'S.

PHOTOGRAPHS Finished on the Finest Paper and in the Latest Style, only ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF PER DOZEN (One Dollar Per Dozen Cheaper than anywhere else.) NEGATIVES, FERTYPES, and all other kind of Pictures taken in the latest style and at the lowest prices. Call and Examine Specimens at his Rooms, opposite VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Belleville.

NORTH HASTINGS.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

FOR SALE.

200 ACRES OF LAND, being Lot No. 94 in the THIRD Concession of MADOC. Situated about one mile West of the County gravelled road leading to the Hastings Road, and lying on the road from KELLAR'S BRIDGE to the MARMORA IRON WORKS. Distant only Two Miles and a half from the Saw and Grist Mills at BANSOCKBURN; and surrounded by a large settlement of well-to-do Farmers.

About Fifty Acres Cleared, and the whole nearly free of stone. Plenty of Excellent CEDAR on good dry land, and FINE HARD WOOD Timber.

Price Indisputable. TERMS, which will be made easy, can be known on application to

THOMAS BAILEY.

Lot No. 12, in the 14th Concession of Huntingdon, adjoining the Village of Madoc.

MONEY TO LEND

ON EASY TERMS.

APPLY TO

STEWART & GILBERT.

BELLEVILLE.

R. JONES, M.D.,

(PROVINCIAL LICENTiate),

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, &c., MADOC, C.W. Office and Residence—Mr. Anstee's Building, one door West of Mr. R. P. Young's Grocery Store.

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

J. R. KITCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE.

It is well adapted and situated for a

GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.

For TERMS, inquire at the Madoc Office.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, April 28, 1866.

ASHES	.....	\$4.50 & 100 lbs., 1st & 2nd
BARLEY	.....	None offered.
OATS	.....	25 cents.
CORN	.....	35 cents.
WHEAT, Fall	.....	\$1.12 @ 25
Do, Spring	.....	\$1.01 20.
RYE	.....	45 cents.
PEAS	.....	55 cents.
HIDES	.....	\$5 & 100 lbs.
SHEEPSKINS	.....	75 @ 80 cents for fresh.
PORK	.....	6 & 100 lbs.
BUTTER	.....	10d. @ lb.
EGGS	.....	6d.
HAY	.....	\$7 per ton.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 45 @ 47 1/2 cts. Spring Wheat, 50 @ 52 1/2 cts. Barley, 25 @ 32 1/2 cts. Rye, 25 @ 30 cts. Oats, 15 @ 22 1/2 cts. Peas, 55 @ 60 cts. Hay, best Timothy, \$7 @ 8 per ton. Hides, 45 @ 50 cts. Sheepskins, 60 cts. for best fresh. Potatoes, 35 @ 40 cts.

NEVER TO KNOW.

One within in a crimson glow,
Gleefully sitting;
One without on the fallen snow,
Wearily sitting;
Never to know
That one looked out with yearning sighs,
While one looked in with wistful eyes,
And went unwitting.

What came of the one without, that so
Wearily waited?
Under the stars and under the snow
His journey ended;
Never to know
That the answer came to those wistful eyes,
But passed away in those yearning sighs,
With night winds bleaded.

What came of the one within, that so
Yearned forth with sighing?
None said, to my thinking, her fate, the glow
Drearly dying;
Never to know
That for a moment her life was nigh,
And she knew it not and it passed her by,
Unseen, unheeded.

There were two hearts that long ago—
Dreaming on waking—
Each to a poet revealed its woe,
Wept in and looking;
That if each to other had done but as
Both had repined in the crimson glow
And one had not lain 'neath the stars and snow
Forsaken—forsaken!

FRANK BLUNDELL'S REVELATION.

It was my last evening at Oakleigh Cottage. I had been spending a month with my friend Frank Blundell. We had met, after an interval of some years, in his country home. He and I had been near neighbours at St. Margaret's, and constant companions during our last year there. Both of us were changed since then. We had experienced the realities of life, which are so little known by the majority of undergraduates. We had gained wisdom enough to look back with regret upon wasted time and unused opportunities. We were grateful for our preservation through that part of life's journey in which we took no heed, and that our eyes had been opened to the prospect before the sun was low upon our way. We had not ceased to like all the pursuits and pleasures of the old careless days, but we enjoyed the superadded satisfaction of evil habits discarded and sound principles cultivated, and duties recognized and, to some extent, fulfilled. My friend had married since I last saw him, and his wife was a stranger to me until this last visit. I found her one of the few wives who practically recommend marriage to their husbands' unmarried friends. This she did, in a great measure, by the sense of reliability as a wife. I don't know how I can better describe it— which she conveyed. Her husband evidently had faith in her, in small matters as in great. It was plain that he trusted to her doing a thing as he would like to have it done, and that they had become one in the details of every-day experiences as they were one in heart.

Assuredly, hers was a very pleasant face, with its setting of beautiful hair and its rare eyes—eyes which stand the test of a heightened colour—becoming neither dull, nor uncertain, nor metallic, but only warmer toned, as Nature becomes in a summer sunset. As a hostess—a position affording such opportunities of making or marring the comfort of a guest—Mrs. Frank Blundell was evidently the "right woman in the right place."

Oakleigh is in the heart of Kent, where hops, cherries, and filberts are at home, and orchard apples plentiful. The cottage was delightfully placed, looking southward across a valley upon plantations of sweet chestnuts, then fast coming in; for it was the season, so enjoyable in the country, between the very odourfulness of summer and the permanent adoption of fires. There was plenty of amusement—walks and drives in the charming neighbourhood, and visits to the hop-gardens, where armies of hop-pickers, with their pioneers the pole-pullers, were advancing, leaving desolation in their track; a scene which no artist has fairly pictured, but which everybody ought to see. Then we had some good fishing in the Medway, far up above the coal barges.

Well, as I have said, it was my last evening at Oakleigh Cottage. We were sitting together, Blundell and I, after dinner, when he said, "There's a fire in my room; I vote we go there till Mary is ready for tea."

So we went, and talked from our easy-chairs through a perfumed cloud. It soon became evident to me that my friend had something on his mind. He let his pipe out, and relighted it. Presently he put it down, and saying, "Excuse me a minute, I must go."

If soon came back, and on my inquiring whether anything was the matter, replied, "Oh, no; but I have something to say to you, and as it can't be said in a few words, I thought I would tell Mary that we should not wait for an hour or so, and she need not wait for us; but she is up with baby, and says I had better not be in a hurry, so we will join her by-and-by."

I was rather perplexed by all this preparation; but only assured him of my readiness to listen. Then he began.

"In all our talks together about old times since you have been here," he said, "we have never touched upon a topic that was a frequent one at our sittings after Hall and Chapel. I suppose some delicacy of feeling—for I verily believe you have a little of it—has prevented your beginning the subject."

I was going to protest against this modified form of compliment, and to ask a question, when I was stopped by—

"Don't bother, that's a good fellow, or I shall never get to my story. You remember well enough, I have said, but how I used to talk of Mary Percival."

"Yes," I said, "and I have often wondered what it all came to. The Christian name is a 'household word' here. Was it Mary?" I was checked again by Blundell's look.

"You promised to listen," he growled, "and now you are cross examining. Have a little patience, and forgive me too, if I repeat what I have already told you. Mary Percival and I were friends from infancy—our mothers were friends before us, and my earliest recollections are associated with her and hers. When we came to be men and women we read and argued and were happy together, as we had played and the old friendship had increased, but had not changed its character; at least I can speak for myself. You remember what Tennyson says in 'Dora,'—

He had been always with her, because
Thought not of Dora.

It was something like this with me. Yet I admired Mary very much, and loved her, 'after a fashion,' anything to give her pleasure or to spare her pain. You have heard all this before. I don't mean to repeat any more of it on you. Now take yourself back to Cambridge for a moment, and try to recall a Trinity man named Horner— Handsome Horner they called him."

"I remember him perfectly," I said. "He was in the second Trinity, and rowed seven in the first boat shouldered man, with curly chestnut hair and white arms."

"Regardless of grammar I cry 'That's him,' was the reply. 'He and I had a slight acquaintance at the University, in the last term when we both read degree, we became very good friends. Some time after this, he wrote to ask me to go and see them at his father's rectory in Surrey. I went and saw the dear old rector and Horner's mother, and more than all, I saw his sister. Recalling her brother—fancy him a woman—refined, brightened, intensely beautiful, and you can form some slight idea of Mary effect she produced upon me to describe fitly the acquaintance had included some very pretty women. I might have said of myself, if it were not concealed, but Mary Horner was a new experience. She fascinated me, and I was a gone graduate. You may be sure that I did not get any better the longer I stayed within the charmed circle. I got on famously with all the people there, and fancied that I was not discovered anything like symptoms of—what shall I call it?—reciprocity of affection. (Don't laugh, there's relief in such a way of putting it.) On the contrary she treated me with cordial but thoroughly self-possessed friendliness. She was not the sort of woman to encourage any lover, however acceptable, and it never occurred to me to try it on; and then were so conducive to health and spirits that the lady had no reason, on that first visit, to suspect from my appearance the condition of my heart. This was in the summer; but the following winter found me again at Shallowford Rectory. I met some pleasant people whom I had not met before; among others, Mr. Horner's curate, Charles Oxendon. He was a really good fellow, heartily devoted to his work, as well as an accomplished man and an agreeable companion. All this I could but acknowledge, in spite of the shadow of a consciousness that there was 'something' in the confidential relationship subsisting between him and Mary Horner. But then I con-

soled myself with the thought that they had a common interest in parish matters, which involved a good deal of discussion. And there was nothing in the conduct of either that I could complain of as love-like, even if I had possessed any right at all, 'which I hadn't any.' I had never 'told my love.' I am not prepared to state that on this second visit I might not have, almost involuntarily, betrayed myself; but there had never been the slightest approach to what I believe is called a 'declaration.' Our friendly intercourse had reached the stage of our calling one another by our Christian names. Her brother called me Frank habitually, as I called him Fred (which he should probably never have done if our intimacy had dated from our Cambridge days), and she naturally fell, as indeed all the family did, into the same habit; equally natural it seemed for me to call her Mary. My stay at this time was short. We were an unbroken circle at home at Christmas; and I left, with my secret undivulged, a few days before Christmas Day. But I ought to have told you that I had seen the Percivals frequently between these visits to Surrey. They were living then near London, the mother and daughter. Mrs. Percival had been a widow for some years, and I had talked to Mary a little about my admiration of the other Mary. Mary Percival was interested in the subject, and seemed often inclined to return to it. It was not a topic of conversation that I by any means objected to; but I didn't half enjoy it under the circumstances. There was something unlike herself about Mary, a certain constraint not to be concealed. It was not very noticeable; but I, who knew her so well, noticed it, or rather felt it, and was uncomfortable accordingly. At the same time I was perfectly sure that my friend was sincere both in the interest she expressed and in her manner towards me.

(To be concluded next week.)

VARIETIES.

There may be a hundred guess with all their quills in one pen.

A pin has as much head as a good many writers, and a good deal more point.

An American, complaining of the "infernal revenue system," says he can't put on his boot without a stamp!

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.

As we are bound not to inflict unnecessary suffering on animals, so are we obliged to avert all that tends to add to the sorrow and trials of our common humanity.

It is better to be laughed at than ruined; better to have a wife who, like Martial's Mamuris, cheapens everything and buys nothing, than to be impoverished by one whose vanity will purchase everything, but whose pride will cheapen nothing.

The philosopher's stone is said to have been found at last. MM. Dr. Henri Fabre and Franz have placed before the Academy their discovery of the means of transmuting silver, copper, and quicksilver, into gold.

The Registrar-General makes the following estimate of the population of thirteen of the great towns in the middle of the year 1893: London, 8,076,536; Liverpool, 481,337; Manchester, 358,855; Salford, 142,904; Birmingham, 335,798; Leeds, 228,187; Sheffield, 218,257; Bristol, 163,689; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 122,277; Hull, 105,233. The estimate for Edinburgh is 173,128; for Glasgow, 432,295; for Dublin, the city and some suburbs, 218,487.

A Highland Laird, who was very fond of card-playing, had been engaged in it until a late hour on a Saturday evening. Next morning in church he accidentally pulled out of his pocket with his handkerchief a pack of cards, which were scattered in every direction. The attention of the minister was called to this untoward circumstance, and looking straight at the offender, he exclaimed, "Ho, ho, but your Pawlin book is unclo'ly bound."

A SERMON OF THE CHURCH.—"The first time I took my eldest boy to church," a minister's wife says, "when he was two years and a half old, I managed, with caresses and frowns, and a ready, to keep him very still till the sermon was half done. By this time his patience was exhausted, and he climbed on the seat, looking at the preacher (his father) quite intently. Though if he had hit upon a certain relief for his troubles, he pulled me by the chin to attract my attention, and exclaimed, in a distinct voice, 'Ma, make Pa say Amen.'"